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FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR

W. GUNION RATHERFORD



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FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR.



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FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR.

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FIRST

Γ GREEK GRAMMAR. LETTERS.

Greek letters were twenty-four in number.

	α	Alpha	=	a.	
	β	Beta	=	b.	
	γ	Gamma	=	g.	Always hard.
	δ	Delta	=	d.	
	ε	Epsilon	=	e.	
	ζ	Zeta	=	z.	
	η	Eta	=	ē.	
	θ	Theta	=	th.	
	ι	Iota	=	i.	
	κ	Kappa	=	k.	
	λ	Lambda	=	l.	
	μ	Mu	=	m.	
	ν	Nu	=	n.	
	ξ	Xi	=	x (= ks).	
	ο	Omicron	=	ō.	
	π	Pi	=	p.	
	ρ	Rho	=	rh, r.	
	σ ς	Sigma	=	s. ε only at the en of a word.	
	τ	Tau	=	t.	
	υ	Upsilon	=	ü.	
	φ	Phi	=	ph.	
	χ	Chi	=	kh.	
	ψ	Psi	=	ps.	
	ω	Omēga	=	ō.	

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FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR.

LETTERS.

I. THE Greek letters were twenty-four in number.

A	α	Alpha	=	a.	
B	β	Beta	=	b.	
Γ	γ	Gamma	=	g.	Always hard.
Δ	δ	Delta	=	d.	
E	ϵ	Epsilon	=	e.	
Z	ζ	Zeta	=	z.	
H	η	Eta	=	ē.	
Θ	θ	Theta	=	th.	
I	ι	Iota	=	i.	
K	κ	Kappa	=	k.	
Λ	λ	Lambda	=	l.	
M	μ	Mu	=	m.	
N	ν	Nu	=	n.	
Ξ	ξ	Xi	=	x (= ks).	
O	\omicron	Omicron	=	ō.	
Π	π	Pi	=	p.	
P	ρ	Rho	=	rh, r.	
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	=	s. ς only at the end of a word.	
T	τ	Tau	=	t.	
Υ	υ	Upsilon	=	ü.	
Φ	ϕ	Phi	=	ph.	
X	χ	Chi	=	kh.	
Ψ	ψ	Psi	=	ps.	
Ω	ω	Omēga	=	ō.	

II. Before κ , γ , χ , and ξ the letter γ has the sound of ν .

III.—VOWELS. The vowels are divided into hard, α , ϵ , η , o , ω , and into soft, ι , υ .

IV.—CONSONANTS. The most important are those consonants which are called Mutes, because we are not able to pronounce them without the help of a vowel. They are nine in number. Three are pronounced by the throat, three by the lips, and three by bringing the tongue against the teeth.

	Hard.	Soft.	Aspirated.
Gutturals or Throat-sounds.	κ	γ	χ
Labials or Lip-sounds. . .	π	β	ϕ
Dentals or Tooth-sounds.	τ	δ	θ

From this table we see that they are again divided into sets of three, each set containing a guttural, a dental, and a labial.

The letters ξ , ψ , and ζ are called double letters: for $\xi = \kappa\sigma$, $\psi = \pi\sigma$, and $\zeta = \delta$ with a soft σ .

V.—SIGNS. The Greeks had no letter like the Latin or English h , but they had a sign ' which served instead.

Thus *ῥα* was pronounced *hōra*, and the sign is always so written over the vowel to which it belongs. This sign is called *spiritus asper*, or rough breathing. *ρ* is the only consonant with which it is used, and when *ρ* begins a word it is never without it. If the vowel *υ* begins a word it has always this sign.

The sign ' simply marks the absence of the *spiritus asper*.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

VI.—The inflexion of nouns and pronouns is called declension. The fixed part of the word is called the stem, the changeable part is called the case-ending or termination. The nominative case must never be confounded with the stem.

VII.—The Greeks distinguished in declension :

(1) Three Numbers :—The Singular for one, the Dual for two, or a pair, and the Plural for several.

(2) Five Cases :—Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative.

(3) Three Genders :—Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

VIII.—All these, except the vocative case, are seen in the declension of the article 'the.'

		Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
<i>Singular.</i>	Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
	Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
<i>Dual.</i>	N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ
	G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν
<i>Plural.</i>	Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά
	Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

IX.—Declensions are arranged according to the last letter of the stem. The First Declension includes all stems ending in *α* (or *η*): the Second Declension stems in *ο* (or *ω*); the third declension stems ending in other letters.

FIRST DECLENSION.

X.—The First Declension contains only masculine and feminine stems. Examples: *χωρά*, f. *country*; *τιμα*, f. *honour*; *γλωσσα*, f. *tongue*; *ταμια*, m. *steward*; *Ἑρμη*, m. *Hermes*; *κριτα*, m. *judge*.

	FEMININES.					MASCULINES.				
	Nom.	χώρα	τιμή	γλώσσα	ταμία-ς	Ἑρμῆς	κριτής			
Singular.	Voc.	χώρα	τιμή	γλώσσα	ταμία	Ἑρμῇ	κριτῶ			
	Acc.	χώραν	τιμήν	γλώσσᾱν	ταμίαν	Ἑρμῆν	κριτήν			
	Gen.	χώρας	τιμῆς	γλώσσης	ταμίον	Ἑρμού	κριτοῦ			
	Dat.	χώρα	τιμῇ	γλώσσῃ	ταμίῃ	Ἑρμῇ	κριτῇ			
	N.A.V.	χώρα	τιμή	γλώσσα	ταμία	Ἑρμᾶ	κριτῶ			
Dual.	G. D.	χώραιν	τιμαῖν	γλώσσαιν	ταμίαιν	Ἑρμαῖν	κριταῖν			
	N. V.	χώραι	τιμαί	γλώσσαι	ταμίαι	Ἑρμαῖ	κριταί			
	Acc.	χώρας	τιμάς	γλώσσας	ταμίαις	Ἑρμάς	κριτάς			
	Gen.	χωρῶν	τιμῶν	γλωσσῶν	ταμιῶν	Ἑρμῶν	κριτῶν			
	Dat.	χώραις	τιμαῖς	γλώσσαις	τομίαις	Ἑρμαῖς	κριταῖς			
Plural.										

Obs.—1. *η* of the Nom. Sing. is kept in all cases of the Sing.

Obs.—2. *α* after a vowel or *ρ* is kept in all cases.

Obs.—3. *α* after any consonant but *ρ* is changed into *η* in the Gen. and Dat. Sing.

Obs.—4. Nouns in *-της*, compound words, and names of peoples have *α* in the Voc. Sing.

SECOND DECLENSION.

XI.—STEMS. *λογο*, m. *speech*; *συκο*, n. *fig*; *πλοο*, m. *voyage*; *οστέο*, n. *bone*.

	UNCONTRACTED.			CONTRACTED.		
	Nom.	λόγος	σῦκον	πλόος	πλοῦς	όστέο
Singular.	Voc.	λόγε	σῦκον	πλόε	πλοῦ	όστέον
	Acc.	λόγον	σῦκον	πλόον	πλοῦν	όστέον
	Gen.	λόγου	σύκου	πλόου	πλοῦ	όστέου
	Dat.	λόγῳ	σῦκι	πλόῳ	πλῶ	όστέῳ
Dual.	N. V. A.	λόγω	σῦκω	πλόω	πλώ	όστέω
	G. D.	λόγοις	σῦκοις	πλόοις	πλοῖν	όστέοις
Plural.	N. V.	λόγοι	σῦκά	πλόοι	πλοῖ	όστέα
	Acc.	λόγους	σῦκά	πλόους	πλοῦς	όστέα
	Gen.	λόγων	σῦκων	πλόων	πλών	όστέων
	Dat.	λόγοις	σῦκοις	πλόοις	πλοῖς	όστέοις

XII.—Words in *-ον* are always neuter. Words in *-ος* are generally masculine ; but names of trees, lands, cities, and islands are feminine. Also the following words :—

ψῆφος <i>pebble</i>	ψάμμος <i>sand</i>	πλίνθος <i>brick</i>	σποδός <i>ashes</i>
κέλευθος <i>walk</i>	ἀτρῦπός <i>path</i>	ἄνδρ <i>and</i>	ὁδός <i>way</i>
ληνός <i>vat</i>	σορός <i>coffin</i>	γνάθος <i>jaw</i>	νόσος <i>disease</i>
βιβλος <i>book</i>	ῥάβδος <i>staff</i>	τάφος <i>ditch</i>	δρόσος <i>dew</i>
δοκός <i>beam</i>	ἡπειρος <i>continent</i>	βάσαῖνος <i>touch-stone</i>	
νῆσος <i>island</i>	κάμινος <i>oven</i>	γέρανος. <i>crane.</i>	

XIII.—The following nouns are heterogeneous :—

δεσμός, <i>fetter.</i>	Pl. δεσμοί or δεσμά.
λύχνος <i>lamp.</i>	Pl. λύχνοι or λύχνα.
σταθμός, <i>stable.</i>	Pl. σταθμοί or σταθμά.
σῖτος, <i>food.</i>	Pl. σῖτα.

XIV.—The Vocative of θεός, God, is always the same as the Nom. In other words, the Nom. is sometimes used for the Voc.

XV.—A few stems instead of *ο* have *ω*. This *ω* takes the case-endings as far as possible.

STEMS.—*νεω*, m. *temple* ; *ἀνωγειω*, n. *upper-room*.

<i>Singular.</i>	N. V.	νεώς	ἀνώγειων
	Acc.	νεών	ἀνώγειων
	Gen.	νεώ	ἀνώγειω
	Dat.	νεῷ	ἀνώγειω
<i>Dual.</i>	N. A. V.	νεώ	ἀνώγειω
	G. D.	νεῶν	ἀνώγειων
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V.	νεῷ	ἀνώγειω
	Acc.	νεώς	ἀνώγειω
	Gen.	νεών	ἀνώγειων
	Dat.	νεῷς	ἀνώγειω

THIRD DECLENSION.

I. CONSONANT STEMS.

A. STEMS IN GUTTURALS κ, γ, χ.

XVI.—STEMS. φυλάκ, m. *guard*; μαστίγ, f. *whip*; ὀνύχ, m. *nail*.

<i>Singular.</i>	Nom. }	φύλαξ for	μάστιξ for	ὄνυξ for
	Voc. }	φύλακ-ε	μάστιγ-ε	ὄνυχ-ε
	Acc.	φύλακ-ᾱ	μάστιγ-ᾱ	ὄνυχ-ᾱ
	Gen.	φύλακ-ος	μάστιγ-ος	ὄνυχ-ος
	Dat.	φύλακ-ι	μάστιγι	ὄνυχ-ι
<i>Dual.</i>	N.A.V.	φύλακ-ε	μάστιγ-ε	ὄνυχ-ε
	G. D.	φυλάκ-οιν	μαστίγ-οιν	ὀνύχ-οιν
<i>Plural.</i>	N.V.	φύλακ-ες	μάστιγ-ες	ὄνυχ-ες
	Acc.	φύλακ-ᾱς	μάστιγ-ᾱς	ὄνυχ-ᾱς
	Gen.	φυλάκ-ων	μαστίγ-ων	ὀνύχ-ων
	Dat.	φύλαξι(ν) for φύλακ-σι(ν)	μάστιξι(ν) for μάστιγ-σι(ν)	ὄνυξι(ν) for ὄνυχ-σι(ν)

B.—STEMS IN LABIALS, π, β

XVII.—STEMS. γυπ. m. *capture*; φλεβ. f. *vein*.

Singular.	Nom. }	γύψ for	φλεψ for
	Voc. }	γύπ-ς	φλέβ-ς
	Acc.	γύπ-α	φλέβ-α
	Gen.	γυπ-ός	φλεβ-ός
	Dat.	γυπ-ι	φλεβ-ι
Dual.	N. A. V.	γύπ-ε	φλέβ-ε
	G. D.	γυπ-οῦν	φλεβ-οῦν
Plural.	N. V.	γύπ-ες	φλέβ-ες
	Acc.	γύπ-ας	φλέβ-ας
	Gen.	γυπ-ῶν	φλεβ-ῶν
	Dat.	γυψί(ν) for γυπ-σί(ν)	φλεψί(ν) for φλεβ-σί(ν)

All these stems are masculine or feminine.

C.—STEMS IN DENTALS τ, δ, θ.

I. MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

XVIII.—STEM, ἔρωτ, m. *love*; λαμπάδ, f. *torch*; κορυθ, f. *helmet*.

Singular.	N. V.	ἔρω-ς	λαμπά-ς	κόρυ-ς
	Acc.	ἔρωτ-ᾶ	λαμπάδ-ᾶ	κόρυθ-ᾶ
	Gen.	ἔρωτ-ος	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος
	Dat.	ἔρωτ-ι	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι
Dual.	N.V.A.	ἔρωτ-ε	λαμπάδ-ε	κόρυθ-ε
	G. D.	ἔρώτ-οιν	λαμπάδ-οιν	κορυθ-οιν
Plural.	N. V.	ἔρωτ-ες	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες
	Acc.	ἔρωτ-ᾶς	λαμπάδ-ᾶς	κόρυθ-ᾶς
	Gen.	ἔρώτ-ων	λαμπάδ-ων	κορυθ-ων
	Dat.	ἔρω-σι(ν)	λαμπά-σι(ν)	κόρυ-σι(ν)

Obs.—The dentals are dropped before ς. Hence λαμπάς for λαμπαδς, and λαμπάσι for λαμπαδσι.

2. NEUTERS.

STEM, *σωματ*, *body*.

<i>Singular.</i>	N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	σῶμα σώματ-ος σώματ-ι
<i>Dual.</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	σώματ-ε σωμάτ-οιν
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	σώματ-ᾱ σωμάτ-ων σώμα-σι(ν)

DENTAL STEMS IN *ντ*.

XIX.—STEMS, *Αἶαντ*, m. *Ajax*; *γέροντ*, m. *old-man*; *ὀδόντ*, m. *tooth*.

<i>Singular.</i>	Nom.	Αἶα-ς	γέρων	ὀδού-ς
	Voc.	Αἶα-ς	γέρον	ὀδού-ς
	Acc.	Αἶαντ-ᾶ	γέροντ-ᾶ	ὀδόντ-ᾶ
	Gen.	Αἶαντ-ος	γέροντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
	Dat.	Αἶαντ-ι	γέροντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
<i>Dual.</i>	N. V. A.	Αἶαντ-ε	γέροντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε
	G. D.	Αἰάντ-οιν	γερόντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-οιν
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V.	Αἶαντ-ες	γέροντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
	Acc.	Αἶαντ-ᾶς	γέροντ-ᾶς	ὀδόντ-ᾶς
	Gen.	Αἰάντ-ων	γερόντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων
	Dat.	Αἶα-σι(ν)	γέρον-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)

All these stems are masculine.

Obs. 1.—When *ντ* is dropped before sigma, *α*, *ι*, *υ* are simply lengthened; *ε* and *ο* become *ει* and *ου*.

Obs. 2.—The vocative has sometimes the pure stem as nearly as possible; sometimes it is like the nominative.

STEMS IN DENTAL ν .

XX.—STEMS, Ἑλλην, m. *Greek*; ποιμεν, m. *shepherd*; ἀγων, m. *contest*; ἡγεμον.
m. *leader*; δελφιν, m. *dolphin*.

Singular.	N. V.	Ἑλλην	ποιμήν	ἀγών	ἡγεμών	δελφίς
	Acc.	Ἑλλην-ᾶ	ποιμέν-ᾶ	ἀγῶν-ᾶ	ἡγεμόν-ᾶ	δελφῖν-ᾶ
	Gen.	Ἑλλην-ος	ποιμέν-ος	ἀγῶν-ος	ἡγεμόν-ος	δελφῖν-ος
	Dat.	Ἑλλην-ι	ποιμέν-ι	ἀγῶν-ι	ἡγεμόν-ι	δελφῖν-ι
Dual.	N. V. A.	Ἑλλην-ε	ποιμέν-ε	ἀγῶν-ε	ἡγεμόν-ε	δελφῖν-ε
	G. D.	Ἑλλην-οιν	ποιμέν-οιν	ἀγῶν-οιν	ἡγεμόν-οιν	δελφῖν-οιν
Plural.	N. V.	Ἑλλην-ες	ποιμέν-ες	ἀγῶν-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες	δελφῖν-ες
	Acc.	Ἑλλην-ᾶς	ποιμέν-ᾶς	ἀγῶν-ᾶς	ἡγεμόν-ας	δελφῖν-ᾶς
	Gen.	Ἑλλην-ων	ποιμέν-ων	ἀγῶν-ων	ἡγεμόν-ων	δελφῖν-ων
	Dat.	Ἑλλην-σι(ν)	ποιμέ-σι(ν)	ἀγῶ-σι(ν)	ἡγεμό-σι(ν)	δελφῖ-σι(ν)

Most of these Stems are masculine.

The Votive is generally the same as the Nom. Sometimes it is the pure stem, as χελιδόν (Nom. χελιδών, *f.* swallow). In two words the last vowel of the stem is shortened. Ἀπολλων (stem, Ἀπολλων), O Apollo; and Ποσειδων (stem Ποσειδων), O Poseidon.

STEMS IN LIQUIDS λ AND ρ .

XXI.—STEMS, $\alpha\lambda$, m. *salt*; $\rho\eta\tau\omicron\rho$, m. *orator*; $\theta\eta\rho$, m. *wild-beast*; $\mu\eta\tau\epsilon\rho$, f. *mother*.

Singular.	Nom.	$\alpha\lambda-\varsigma$	$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$	$\theta\acute{\eta}\rho$	$\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$
	Voc.	$\alpha\lambda-\varsigma$	$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho$	$\theta\acute{\eta}\rho$	$\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho$
	Acc.	$\alpha\lambda-\alpha$	$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho-\alpha$	$\theta\acute{\eta}\rho-\alpha$	$\mu\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho-\alpha$
	Gen.	$\alpha\lambda-\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$	$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho-\omicron\varsigma$	$\theta\eta\rho-\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$	$\mu\eta\tau\rho-\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$
	Dat.	$\alpha\lambda-\iota$	$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho-\iota$	$\theta\eta\rho-\iota$	$\mu\eta\tau\rho-\iota$
Dual.	N. V. A.	$\alpha\lambda-\epsilon$	$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho-\epsilon$	$\theta\acute{\eta}\rho-\epsilon$	$\mu\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho-\epsilon$
	G. D.	$\alpha\lambda-\omicron\iota\nu$	$\rho\eta\tau\acute{\omicron}\rho-\omicron\iota\nu$	$\theta\eta\rho-\omicron\iota\nu$	$\mu\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho-\omicron\iota\nu$
Plural.	N. V.	$\alpha\lambda-\epsilon\varsigma$	$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho-\epsilon\varsigma$	$\theta\acute{\eta}\rho-\epsilon\varsigma$	$\mu\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho-\epsilon\varsigma$
	Acc.	$\alpha\lambda-\alpha\varsigma$	$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\rho-\alpha\varsigma$	$\theta\acute{\eta}\rho-\alpha\varsigma$	$\mu\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho-\alpha\varsigma$
	Gen.	$\alpha\lambda-\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\rho\eta\tau\acute{\omicron}\rho-\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\theta\eta\rho-\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\mu\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho-\acute{\omega}\nu$
	Dat.	$\alpha\lambda\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$	$\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\acute{\omicron}\rho-\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\theta\eta\rho-\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$	$\mu\eta\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}-\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Of these the stems in $-\tau\eta\rho$ and $-\tau\omicron\rho$ are generally masculine. $\alpha\lambda$ is the only stem in λ .

All stems in ρ form the Nom. Sing. without sigma, but ϵ before ρ is lengthened to η , and \omicron to ω .

The Voc. Sing. has the pure stem, but the stem $\sigma\omega\tau\eta\rho$, *saviour*, shortens η to ϵ , Voc. $\sigma\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon\rho$.

Like $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$ are declined $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\rho$ (st. $\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho$), *father*; $\theta\upsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\rho$ (st. $\theta\upsilon\gamma\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho$), *daughter*; $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta\rho$, f. (st. $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho$), *belly*; $\Delta\eta\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$ (st. $\Delta\eta\mu\eta\tau\epsilon\rho$), *Demeter*.

II. VOWEL STEMS.

XXII.—Stems in soft vowels *ι* and *υ*.

MASCULINES AND FEMININES.

STEMS. *πολι*, f. *city*; *σϋ*, m. or f. *pig*; *πηχυ*, m. *forearm*.

<i>Singular.</i>	Nom.	πόλι-ς	σϋ-ς	πήχυ-ς
	Voc.	πόλι	σϋ	πήχυ
	Acc.	πόλι-ν	σϋ-ν	πήχυ-ν
	Gen.	πόλεως (ε-ος)	σϋ-ός	πήχεως (ε-ος)
	Dat.	πόλει (ε-ϊ)	σϋ-ι	πήχει (ε-ϊ)
<i>Dual.</i>	N.V.A.	πόλε-ε	σϋ-ε	πήχε-ε
	G. D.	πολέ-οιν	σϋ-οῖν	πήχε-οιν
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V.	πόλεις (ε-ες)	σϋ-ες	πήχεις (ε-ες)
	Acc.	πόλεις (ε-ας)	σϋς (σϋ-ας)	πήχεις (ε-ας)
	Gen.	πόλε-ων	σϋ-ῶν	πήχε-ων
	Dat.	πόλε-σι(ν)	σϋ-σί(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)

The Nom. of some of these nouns is generally used instead of the Voc. Thus we almost always find *ὦ πολις*.

NEUTERS.

STEM. *ἄστυ*, *city*.

<i>Singular.</i>	N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	ἄστυ ἄστεως (ε-ος) ἄστει (ε-ι)
	N. V. A. G. D.	ἄστε-ε ἄστέ-οιν
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	ἄσται (ε-α) ἄστέ-ων ἄστε-σι(ν)

Most stems in *ι*, and some in *υ*, change the vowel to *ε* in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., and in all cases of Dual and Pl.

XXIII.—Stems in *ευ*, *αυ*, *ου*.

STEMS. βασιλεν, m. *king*; γραν, f. *old-woman*; βου, m.
and f. *ox*.

<i>Singular.</i>	Nom.	βασιλεύ-ς	γραῦ-ς	βοῦ-ς
	Voc.	βασιλεῦ	γραῦ	[βοῦ]
	Acc.	βασιλέ-α	γραῦ-ν	βοῦ-ν
	Gen.	βασιλέως (ε-ος)	γραῖ-ός	βο-ός
	Dat.	βασιλεῖ (ε-ϊ)	γραῖ-ί	βο-ί
<i>Dual.</i>	N. V. A.	βασιλέ-ε	γραῖ-ε	βό-ε
	G. D.	βασιλέ-οιν	γραῖ-οῖν	βο-οῖν
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V.	βασιλεῖς or -ῆς (ε-εες)	γραῖ-ες	βό-ες
	Acc.	βασιλέ-ας	γραῦ-ς (α-ας)	βοῦ-ς (ο-ας)
	Gen.	βασιλέ-ων	γραῖ-ῶν	βο-ῶν
	Dat.	βασιλεῦ-σι (ν)	γραν-σί (ν)	βου-σί (ν)

The stems in *ευ* are all masculine.

Stems in *αυ* and *ου* lose the *υ* of the stem before vowel case-endings.

XXIV.—STEMS in *ο* and *ω*.

πειθο, f. *persuasion*; αἶδο, f. *shame*; ἥρω, m. *hero*.

<i>Singular.</i>	Nom.	πειθῶ	αἰδῶς	ἥρω-ς
	Voc.	πειθοῖ	αἰδοῖ	ἥρω-ς
	Acc.	πειθῶ (ό-α)	αἰδῶ (ό-α)	ἥρω-α, ἥρω
	Gen.	πειθοῦς (ό-ος)	αἰδοῦς (ό-ος)	ἥρω-ος
	Dat.	πειθοῖ (ό-ι)	αἰδοῖ (ό-ι)	ἥρω-ι
<i>Dual.</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	When used, are like Second Declension.		ἥρω-ε ἥρω-οιν
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.			ἥρω-ες ἥρω-ας ἥρω-ων ἥρω-σιν(ν)

ELIDED STEMS,

or Stems that reject their final consonant in certain forms.

XXV.—Stems which elide σ.

Δημοσθενες, m. *Demosthenes* ; γενες, n. *race*.

Singular.	Nom.	Δημοσθένης	γένος
	Voc.	Δημόσθενες	γένος
	Acc.	Δημοσθένη (ε-α)	γένος
	Gen.	Δημοσθένους (ε-ος)	γένους (ε-ος)
	Dat.	Δημοσθένει (ε-ι)	γένει (ε-ι)
Dual.	N. V. A.		γένη (ε-ε)
	G. D.		γενοῖν (ε-οιν)
Plural.	N. V. A.		γένη (ε-α)
	Gen.		γενῶν (έ-ων)
	Dat.		γένε-σι(ν)

The stem *γενες* would form its Gen., *γένεσ-ος* (cp. *gener-is*). The σ was elided and *γένεσ-ος* contracted to *γένους*. So with the other cases.

XXVI.—Stems which elide τ .

κεῖᾱτ, n. *horn* ; κρεῖᾱτ, n. *meat*.

<i>Singular.</i>	N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	κέῖᾱς κέῖᾱτ-ος, κέρως κέῖᾱτ-ι, κέρᾱ	κρέας κρέως (ατ-ος) κρέᾱ (ατ-ι)
<i>Dual.</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	κέῖᾱτ-ε, κέρᾱ κεῖᾱτ-οιν, κερῶν	
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V. A. Gen. Dat.	κέῖᾱτ-α, κέρᾱ κεῖᾱτ-ων, κερῶν κέῖᾱ-σι(ν)	κρέᾱ (ατ-α) κρεῶν (ατ-ων) κρέᾱ-σι(ν)

These stems are all Neuter.

τ becomes ς in the Nom. Acc. Voc. Sing. In the other cases some words always reject τ , as κρέας.

XXVII.—Several neuter stems in $\alpha\rho\tau$ throw out τ in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing., and ρ in the other cases, as, φρέαρ, *well*, Gen. φρέᾱτ-ος (st. φρεαρτ); ἥπαρ, *liver*, Gen. ἥπατ-ος (st. ἥπαρτ); ἄλειφαρ, *salve*, Gen. ἄλειφατ-ος (st. ἄλειφαρτ). Similarly, σκῶρ, *dirt*, Gen. σκαῖτ-ός (st. σκαρτ); ὕδωρ, *water*, Gen. ὕδατ-ος (st. ὕδαρτ).

XXVIII.—Some nouns take forms from two declensions. Thus proper names like Δημοσθένης above have more commonly the Acc. in -ην, as if from First Declension. But proper names in -κλῆς follow the Third Declension throughout.

OTHER IRREGULAR FORMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—continued.

Stem.	μαρτυ, μαρτυρ, m. f.	ναυ, f.	ὄρνιθ, ὄρνις, m. f.	ὦτ, n.
English.	witness.	ship.	bird.	ear.
Singular.	Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ναῦ-ς ναῦ-ν νε-ώς νη-ί	ὄρνι-ς ὄρνις ὄρνιθ-ς, ὄρνι-ν ὄρνιθ-ος ὄρνιθ-ι	ὠτ-ς ὠτ-ς ὠτ-ς ὠτ-ός ὠτ-ι
Dual.	N. A. V. G. D.	νε-οῖν	ὄρνιθ-ε ὄρνιθ-οιν	ὠτ-ε ὠτ-οῖν
Plural.	N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νη-ες ναυς νε-ῶν ναυ-σι(ν)	ὄρνιθ-ες, ὄρνεις ὄρνιθ-ας, ὄρνεις ὄρνιθ-ων, ὄρνέ-ων ὄρνι-σι(ν)	ὠτ-ᾶ ὠτ-ᾶ ὠτ-ων ὠτ-σι(ν)

OTHER IRREGULAR FORMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.—*continued.*

Stem.	πῶδ, m.		πυρ, πυρο, n.		νῖο, νῖεν, m.		χειρ, f.	
	<i>foot.</i>		<i>fire, pl. = watch-fires.</i>		<i>son.</i>		<i>hand.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>	Nom.	πὸδ-ς	πῦρ		νῖο-ς		χείρ	
	Voc.	πὸδ-ς	πῦρ		νῖέ		χείρ	
	Acc.	πὸδ-ᾶ	πῦρ		νῖο-ν		χείρ-ᾶ	
	Gen.	πὸδ-ός	πυρ-ός		νῖου		χείρ-ός	
	Dat.	πὸδ-ῖ	πυρ-ῖ		νῖῳ		χείρ-ῖ	
<i>Dual.</i>	N. A. V.	πὸδ-ε			νῖέ-ε		χείρ-ε	
	G. D.	πὸδ-ούν			νῖέ-οιν		χείρ-οῖν	
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V.	πὸδ-ες	πυρά		νῖοι		χείρ-ες	
	Acc.	πόδ-ας	πυρά		νῖούς		χείρ-ας	
	Gen.	ποδ-ῶν	πυρῶν		νῖῶν		χείρ-ῶν	
	Dat.	πο-σί(ν)	πυροῖς		νῖοῖς		χείρ-σί(ν)	

OTHER IRREGULAR FORMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—continued.

Stem.	μαρτυ, μαρτυρ, m. f.	ναυ, f.	ὄρνιθ, ὄρνις, m. f.	ὦτ, n.
English.	witness.	ship.	bird.	ear.
Singular.	Nom. μαρτυ-ς Voc. μαρτυ-ς Acc. μαρτυρ-α Gen. μαρτυρ-ος Dat. μαρτυρ-ι	ναυ-ς ναυ-ν νε-ως νη-ϊ	ὄρνι-ς ὄρνι-ς ὄρνιθ-ς, ὄρνι-ν ὄρνιθ-ος ὄρνιθ-ι	ὦτ-ς ὦτ-ς ὦτ-ς ὦτ-ός ὦτ-ι
Dual.	N. A. V. μαρτυρ-ε G. D. μαρτυρ-οιν	νε-οῖν	ὄρνιθ-ε ὄρνιθ-οιν	ὦτ-ε ὦτ-οῖν
Plural.	N. V. μαρτυρ-ες Acc. μαρτυρ-ας Gen. μαρτυρ-ων Dat. μαρτυ-σι(ν)	νη-ες ναυς νε-ων ναυ-σι(ν)	ὄρνιθ-ες, ὄρνεις ὄρνιθ-ας, ὄρνεις ὄρνιθ-ων, ὄρνέων ὄρνι-σι(ν)	ὦτ-α ὦτ-α ὦτ-ων ὦτ-σι(ν)

OTHER IRREGULAR FORMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.—*continued.*

	Stem.	πὸδ, m.	πυρ, πυρο, n.	vio, vieu, m.	χειρ, χειρ, f.
<i>Singular.</i>	English.	<i>foot.</i>	<i>fire, pl. = watch-fires.</i>	<i>son.</i>	<i>hand.</i>
	Nom.	πὸύ-ς	πῦρ	υῖό-ς	χείρ
	Voc.	πὸύ-ς	πῦρ	υῖέ	χείρ
	Acc.	πόδ-ᾶ	πῦρ	υῖό-ν	χείρ-ᾶ
	Gen.	ποδ-ός	πυρ-ός	υῖού	χειρ-ός
	Dat.	ποδ-ί	πυρ-ί	υῖῳ υῖῳ (έ-ι)	χειρ-ί
<i>Dual.</i>	N. A. V.	πόδ-ε ποδ-οῖν		υῖέ-ε υῖέ-οιν	χείρ-ε χειρ-οῖν
	G. D.				
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V.	πόδ-ες ποδ-ός	πυρά πυρά πυρῶν πυρῶς	υῖῳ (έ-ε) υῖού (έ-ε) υῖέ-ων υῖός	χείρ-ες χείρ-ας χειρ-ῶν χειρ-οί(ν)
	Acc.				
	Gen.				
	Dat.	πο-σί(ν)		υῖέ-σι(ν)	

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

XXX.—SIMPLE.

ἀγαθός, *good*; φίλος, *friendly*.

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Singular.	Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	φίλος	φίλιᾶ	φίλιον
	Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθὴ	ἀγαθόν	φίλε	φιλίᾶ	φίλιον
	Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν	φίλιον	φιλίαν	φίλιον
	Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	φίλιου	φιλίης	φίλιου
	Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	φίλῳ	φιλίᾳ	φίλῳ
Dual.	N. V. A.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθῷ	φίλῳ	φιλίᾳ	φίλῳ
	G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	φιλίοιν	φιλίαιν	φιλίοιν
Plural.	N. V.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά	φίλοι	φίλαι	φίλι
	Acc.	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθὰς	ἀγαθὰ	φίλους	φιλίας	φίλι
	Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	φίλων	φιλίων	φίλων
	Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	φίλοις	φιλίαις	φίλοις

Most adjectives belong to this class.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

XXXI.—CONTRACTED.

χρύσιος, golden; ἀπλόος, simple.

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Singular.</i>	Nom. -	χρυσούς	χρυσή	χρυσὺν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
	Voc.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσή	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
	Acc.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσήν	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῦν
	Gen.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
	Dat.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
<i>Dual.</i>	N. V. A.	χρυσά	χρυσά	χρυσά	ἀπλά	ἀπλά	ἀπλά
	G. D.	χρυσάιν	χρυσάιν	χρυσάιν	ἀπλόιν	ἀπλάιν	ἀπλόιν
<i>Plural.</i>	N. V.	χρυσοί	χρυσαί	χρυσά	ἀπλοί	ἀπλαί	ἀπλά
	Acc.	χρυσούς	χρυσῆς	χρυσῆς	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλά
	Gen.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
	Dat.	χρυσαῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσαῖς	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς

Rule 1.—The Fem. Sing. of adjectives in -εος contracts to *η* when a consonant precedes, but to *α* when a vowel or *ρ* precedes, as: χρυσῆ, χρυσῇ, but ἐπεία (woollen), ἐρεῖα, ἀργυρεῖα (silvery), ἀργυρῇ.

Rule 2.—*α* in the Nom. Sing. is always long.

XXXII.—Many adjectives of this class have only two endings, *-ος* for the Masc. and Fem. *-ον* for the Neut. This is the case with all compound adjectives.

XXXIII.—A few adjectives in *-ως* follow the Attic Second Declension, as *ἡλεως*, *ἡλεων*, gracious.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

XXXIV.—A. Some adjectives follow the Third Declension in the Masc. and Neut. and form a Fem. in the suffix *-ια*, which combines with the stem in various ways.

To this class belong all participles of the Active Voice and some of the Passive Voice. They have no distinctive form for the Voc. Sing., the Nom. being used when a Voc. is required.

Participle stems in *-εντ* differ from adjective stems of a like kind in one important point. Participle stems compensate in the usual way for dropping their final *ντ* before the *σ* of the Dat. Pl., adjective stems drop the consonants without compensation: st. *χαριεντ* (Nom. Sing. *χαρίεις*, *graceful*), Dat. Pl. *χαρίεσι(ν)*, st. *λυθεντ* (Nom. Sing. *λυθείς*, *loosed*), Dat. Pl. *λυθεῖσι(ν)*.

ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα (for ἡδε-ια), ἡδύ, sweet; μέλας, μέλαινα (for μελαν-ια), μέλαν, black.

Singular.	Nom.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	Voc.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	Acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ	μέλᾱνα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
	Gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδέας	ἡδέος	μέλᾱνος	μελαίνης	μέλᾱτος
	Dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεῖ	μέλᾱνι	μελαίνῃ	μέλᾱνι
Dual.	N.V.A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε	μέλᾱνε	μελαίνᾱ	μέλᾱνε
	G. D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδέειν	ἡδέοιν	μελᾱνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελᾱνοιν
Plural.	N. V.	ἡδέες	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα	μέλᾱνες	μέλαιναι	μέλᾱνα
	Acc.	ἡδές	ἡδέας	ἡδέα	μέλᾱνᾱς	μελαίνᾱς	μέλᾱνα
	Gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῶν	ἡδέων	μέλᾱνων	μελαίνῶν	μελᾱνων
	Dat.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδέαις	ἡδέσι(ν)	μέλᾱσι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλᾱσι(ν)

Adj. like μέλας may have the Voc. the same as the Nom. Like μέλας is also declined
τέρην, τέρενα, τέρεν, tender.

XXXV.—Stems in **-εντ**, **-οντ**, **-αντ**, and **-υντ**.

Sing.	{	N. V. λυθείς, λυθείῶσα, λυθέν, <i>loosed</i> .
		Acc. λυθέντα, λυθείσαν, λυθέν.
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> &c. &c. </div>
		Pl. Dat. λυθείσι(ν), λυθείσαις, λυθείσι(ν)

So all participles in st. **-εντ**.

Sing.	{	Nom.	χαρίεις,	χαρίεσσα,	χαρίεν, <i>graceful</i> .
		Voc.	χαρίεν,	χαρίεσσα,	χαρίεν.
		Acc.	χαρίεντα,	χαρίεσσαν,	χαρίεν.
		Pl. Dat.	χαρίεσι(ν),	χαρίεσσαίς,	χαρίεσι(ν).

So all adjectives in st. **-εντ**.

Sing.	{	N. V. λύων, λύοντᾶ, λῶον, <i>loosing</i> .
		Acc. λύοντα, λύουσαν, λῶον.
		Pl. Dat. λύουσι(ν), λυούσαις, λύουσι(ν).

So are declined all participles in **-ων** (uncontracted).

Sing.	{	N. V.	διδούς,	διδούσα,	διδόν,	<i>offering.</i>
		Acc.	διδόντα,	διδούσαν,	διδόν.	
		Pl. Dat.	διδούσι(ν),	διδούσαις,	διδούσι(ν).	

So are declined all participles in **-ους**.

Sing.	{	N. V. λύσας, λύσασα, λῦσαν, <i>loosing</i> .
		Acc. λύσαιτα, λύσασαν, λῦσαν.
		Pl. Dat. λύσασι(ν), λυσάσαις, λύσασι(ν).

So are declined all participles in st. **-αντ**.

Sing.	{	N. V. δεικνύς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν, <i>showing</i> .
		Acc. δεικνύντα, δεικνύσαν, δεικνύν.
	Pl. Dat. δεικνύσι(ν), δεικνύσαις, δεικνύσι(ν).	

So are declined all participles in st. **-υντ**.

XXXVI.—Stems in -οτ.

Sing. { N. V. λελυκός, λελυκυῖα, λελυκός, *having loosed*.
 { Acc. λελυκότα, λελυκυῖαν, λελυκός.
 Pl. Dat. λελυκόσι(ν) λελυκυῖαις, λελυκόσι(ν).

So are declined all participles in st. -οτ.

XXXVII.—B. Some adjectives follow the Third Declension entirely, having only two terminations.

εὐγενής (m. and f.), εὐγενές (neut.), *well-born* (st. εὐγενεσ).

Singular.	N. V.	εὐγενής	εὐγενές
	Acc.	εὐγενῇ (ε-α)	εὐγενές
	Gen.	εὐγενοῦς (ε-ος)	
	Dat.	εὐγενεῖ (ε-ι)	
Dual.	N. V. A.	εὐγενῇ (ε-ε)	
	G. D.	εὐγενοῖν (ε-οιν)	
Plural.	N. V.	εὐγενεῖς (ε-ες)	εὐγενῇ (ε-α)
	Acc.	εὐγενεῖς (ε-ας)	εὐγενῇ (ε-α)
	Gen.	εὐγενῶν (ε-ων)	
	Dat.	εὐγενέ-σι(ν)	

The pupil should re-read § XXV. above.

εὐφρων (m. and f.), εὐφρον (neut.), *kindly*, (st. εὐφρον).
 μείζων (m. and f.), μείζον (neut.), *greater*, (st. μείζον).

Singular.	N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	εὐφρων εὐφρον-α εὐφρον-ος εὐφρον-ι	εὐφρον εὐφρον	μείζων μείζον-α, μείζω μείζον-ος μείζον-ι
Dual.	N. V. A. G. D.	εὐφρον-ε εὐφρόν-ουν		μείζον-ε μείζόν-ουν
Plural.	N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	εὐφρόν-ες εὐφρόν-ας εὐφρόν-ων εὐφρο-σι(ν)	εὐφρον-α εὐφρόν-α	μείζον-α, μείζω μείζον-ας, μείζονος μείζον-ων μείζο-σι(ν)

Only comparative stems, like μείζον, elide ν and contract.

XXXVIII.—(C) Many adjectives have only one termination, the Neut. being alien to their meaning, or not compatible with their stem. Thus as there are no Neut. substantives with a guttural stem, so the adjectives in guttural stems have no Neut. forms. ἡλιξ, *of the same age* (st. ἡλικ) ; ἄρπαξ, *raptacious* (st. ἄρπαγ).

XXXIX.—Irregular are μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, *great* (st. μεγα and μεγαλο) ; and πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, *much* (st. πολυ and πολλο).

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
N. V.	μέγας ¹ μεγάλη μέγα	πολύς πολλή πολύ
Acc.	μέγαν μεγάλην μέγα	πολὺν πολλήν πολύ
Gen.	μεγάλου μεγάλης μέγαλου	πολλοῦ πολλῆς πολλοῦ
Dat.	μεγάλῳ μεγάλῃ μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ πολλῇ πολλῷ
	<i>Dual.</i>	
N.V.A.	μεγάλῳ μεγάλᾳ μεγάλῳ	No Dual.
G. D.	μεγάλοιν μεγάλαιν μεγάλοιν	
	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. V.	μεγάλοι μεγάλοι μεγάλα	πολλοί πολλαί πολλαῖ
Acc.	μεγάλους μεγάλας μεγάλα	πολλούς πολλὰς πολλαῖ
Gen.	μεγάλων μεγάλων μεγάλων	πολλῶν πολλῶν πολλῶν
Dat.	μεγάλοις μεγάλαις μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς πολλαῖς πολλοῖς

XL.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

(1) The most common method is to add to the stem the suffix *-τερος, -τερα, -τερον* to form the comparative, and *-τατος, -τάτη, -τατον* to form the superlative degree. In *-ο* stems the stem-vowel is lengthened to *ω*, if the preceding syllable is short or common.

Positive.	Stem.	Comparative.	Superlative.
κοῦφος, <i>light</i>	κουφο	κουφό- ερος	κουφό-τατος
γλυκύς, <i>sweet</i>	γλυκυ	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
μέλας, <i>black</i>	μελαν	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
χαρίεις, <i>graceful</i>	χαριεντ	χαριέσ-τερος	χαριέσ-τατος
σαφής, <i>clear</i>	σαφες	σαφέσ-τερος	σαφέσ-τατος
μάκαρ, <i>happy</i>	μακαρ	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος
σοφός, <i>wise</i>	σοφο	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος

Some stems in *-αιο* drop the *ο*, as :

γεραῖός, *aged*, γεραιο γεραί-τερος γεραί-τατος.

Some other stems change *ο* into *αι*, as :

μέσος, *middle*, μεσο μεσαί-τερος μεσαί-τατος.
 ἴσος, *equal*, ἴσο ἰσαί-τερος ἰσαί-τατος.
 εὐδιος, *calm*, εὐδιο εὐδιαί-τερος εὐδιαί-τατος.

φίλος sometimes drops the *ο*, as φίλ-τερος, φίλ-τατος.

XLI.—Stems in -ον, and some others, have -έστερος and -έστατος. Final ο is dropped.

Positive.	Stem.	Comparative.	Superlative.
σώφρων, <i>prudent</i>	σωφρον	σωφρον-έστερος	σωφρον-έστατος
ἀφῆλιξ, <i>aged</i>	ἀφηλικ	ἀφηλικ-έστερος	ἀφηλικ-έστατος
εὖνους, <i>kindly</i>	εὖνοο	εὖνούστερος (for εὖνο-έστερος)	εὖνούστατος (for εὖνο-έστατος)
ἄκρατος, <i>unmixed</i>	ἄκρατο	ἄκρατ-έστερος	ἄκρατ-έστατος

A few add -ίστερος, -ίστατος, dropping the vowel, as :

λάλος, *talkative* (λαλο), λαλ-ίστερος, λαλ-ίστατος.

πτωχός, *beggarly* (πτωχο), πτωχ-ίστερος, πτωχ-ίστατος.

κλέπτης, *thievish* (κλεπτα), κλεπτ-ίστερος, κλεπτ-ίστατος

XLII.—(2) The second and rarer ending is -ίων for comparatives, -ιστος for superlatives. The stem-vowel is dropped before both. For the inflexion of the comparatives, see § XXXVII.

Positive.	Stem.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i>	ἡδυ	ἡδ-ίων	ἡδ-ιστος
ταχύς, <i>swift</i>	ταχυ	θάσων (for ταχ-ίων)	τάχ-ιστος
μέγας, <i>great</i>	μεγα	μείζων (for μεγ-ίων)	μέγ-ιστος
ἐχθρός, <i>hostile</i>	ἐχθρο	ἐχθ-ίων	ἐχθ-ιστος
αἰσχρός, <i>base</i>	αἰσχρο	αἰσχ-ίων	αἰσχ-ιστος

Observe that stems in -ρο lose ρ.

XLIII.—IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἀγαθός, <i>good</i>	— ἀμείνων —	— — ἄριστος
	βελτίων κρείσσω (<i>superior</i>)	βέλτιστος κράτιστος
κακός, <i>bad</i>	κακίων χείρων (<i>deterior</i>) ἥσσω (<i>inferior</i>)	κάκιστος χείριστος (<i>detrirrimus</i>) ἥκιστα N.Pl. as Adv.
μικρός, <i>small</i>	μικρότερος μείων	μικρότατος —
ὀλίγος, <i>little</i>	— ἐλάσσω	ὀλίγιστος ἐλάχιστος
πολύς, <i>much</i>	πλείων ἢ πλέων	πλείστος ¹
κάλός, <i>beautiful</i>	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i>	ῥάων	ῥᾶτος
ἀλγεινός, <i>painful</i>	ἀλγίων	ἀλγιστος
(πρό, <i>before</i>)	πρότερος (<i>prior</i>)	πρώτος (<i>primus</i>)
(πέραν, <i>on the other side</i>)	περαιότερος	—

XLIV.—ADVERBS.

Adverbs are derived from adjectives by affixing *-ως* to the stem. Stems in *ο* drop this vowel : *φίλο-ς*, adv. *φίλ-ως*. In stems of the Third Declension, the *-ως* is affixed to that form of the stem which occurs in the Gen. Sing., *ταχύ-ς*, Gen. *ταχέ-ος*, *swift*; adv. *ταχέ-ως*; *σαφής*, Gen. *σαφέ-ος*, *clear*; adv. *σαφέ-ως*, contracted *σαφῶς*. Contraction occurs only when the Gen. also is contracted.

XLV.—COMPARISON OF ADVERBS. As a rule the Comparative of an Adverb is the Neut. Acc. Sing. of the Comparative of the Adjective, and its Superlative the Neut. Acc. Pl. of the Superlative of the Adjective, as :

σοφῶς, *wisely*, *σοφώτερον*, *more wisely*, *σοφώτατα*, *most wisely*.

XLVI.—NUMERALS. The first four Cardinal Numerals are declined : *εἷς*, *one*; *δύο*, *two*; *τρεις*, *three*; *τέσσαρες*, *four*.

Nom.	εἷς μιά ἕν	N. A. δύο G. D. δυοῖν
Acc.	ἕν-α μίαν ἕν	
Gen.	ἕν-ός μιᾶς ἕν-ός	
Dat.	ἕν-ι μιᾷ ἕν-ί	
Nom.	τρεις τρί-α	τέσσαρ-ες τέσσαρ-α
Acc.	τρεις τρί-α	τέσσαρ-ας τέσσαρ-α
Gen.	τρι-ῶν	τεσσάρ-ων
Dat.	τρι-σί(ν)	τέσσαρ-σι(ν)

Like *εἷς* are declined *οὐδεῖς*, *οὐδεμία*, *οὐδέν*, and *μηδεῖς*, *μηδεμία*, *μηδέν*, *no one*.

XLVII. — THE PRONOUNS.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

		<i>I, me; we, us.</i>	<i>Thou, thee; you.</i>	<i>He, she, it, him, her; they, them.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	Nom.	ἐγώ	σύ	—
	Voc.	—	σύ	—
	Acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	αὐτόν αὐτήν αὐτό (ἐ)
	Gen.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σου	αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς αὐτοῦ (οῦ)
	Dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	αὐτῷ αὐτῇ αὐτῷ οἱ
<i>Dual.</i>	N. A.	νώ	σφώ	—
	G. D.	νῶν	σφῶν	αὐτοῖν αὐταῖν αὐτοῖν —
<i>Plural.</i>	Nom.	ἡμεῖς	ἑμεῖς	σφεῖς
	Voc.	—	ἑμεῖς	—
	Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ἑμᾶς	σφᾶς
	Gen.	ἡμῶν	ἑμῶν	σφῶν
	Dat.	ἡμῖν	ἑμῖν	σφίσιν(ι)

There is no true Personal Pronoun of the Third Person in Greek. The Nom. is expressed in various ways, the other cases as above.

XLVIII.—The Possessive Pronouns are, ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν, *my, mine*; ἡμέτερος, α, ον, *our*; σός, σή, σόν, *thy, thine*; ὑμέτερος, α, ον, *your*. They are declined like adjectives, but σός and ὑμέτερος have no Voc.

XLIX.—αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό has the meaning *self* in the Nom. In the other cases it has this meaning, and also another meaning, *him, her, it*. It is declined like adjectives in -ος, except that the Neut. in the Nom. and Acc. Sing. has no ν.

L.—The principal Demonstrative Pronouns are ὅδε, ἦδε, τόδε, *this*; οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*; and ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that, yonder*. ὅδε is declined like the Definite Article, the suffix δε being added to each case. ἐκεῖνος is declined like αὐτός. The forms of οὗτος are :—

Singular.	Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	Acc.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
	Gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	Dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Dual.	N. A.	τούτω	ταῦτά	τούτω
	G. D.	τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν
Plural.	Nom.	οὗται	αὗται	ταῦτα
	Acc.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
	Gen.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	Dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

LI.—The Reflexive Pronouns are :—

	Sing. myself, Pl. ourselves.	Sing. thyself, Pl. yourselves.	Sing. himself, herself, itself, Pl. themselves.
<i>Singular.</i>	Acc. ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν	ἐαυτόν, -ήν, -ό
	Gen. ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς	ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ
	Dat. ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ	ἐαυτῷ, -ῇ, -ῷ
<i>Plural.</i>	Acc. ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ἐαυτούς, -άς, -ά
	Gen. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
	Dat. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ἐαυτοῖς, -αῖς, -οῖς

σεαυτόν and ἐαυτόν have often their cases contracted to *σαντόν*, *αὐτόν*, &c. For Plural *ἐαυτόν* has sometimes the forms :—

Acc. *σφᾶς αὐτούς, -άς.*

Dat. *σφῆσιν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς.*

Gen. *σφῶν αὐτῶν.*

LII.—The forms of the Reciprocal Pronoun *each other* are :—

<i>Dual.</i>	Acc.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλαῖ	ἀλλήλω
	G. D.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν
<i>Plural.</i>	Acc.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα
	Gen.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
	Dat.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις

LIII.—The forms of the Relative Pronoun are :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	ὃς ἥ ὅ	ὧ ἄ ὦ	οἷ αἷ ἄ
Acc.	ὃν ἥν ὅ		οὓς ἄς ἄ
Gen.	οὗ ῆς οὖ		ῶν ῶν ῶν
Dat.	ῷ ῇ ῳ	οῖν αῖν οῖν	οῖς αῖς οῖς

LIV.—The Interrogative Pronoun has the same stem as the Indefinite Pronoun, from which it is distinguished only by the accent. Interrogative: τίς, M. and F.; τί, N. Indefinite, τις, M. and F.; τι, N.

<i>Singular.</i>	Nom.	τίς τί	τις τι
	Acc.	τίνα τί	τινά τι
	Gen.	τίνος ὁ τοῦ	τινός ὁ τοῦ
	Dat.	τίνι ὁ τῷ	τινί ὁ τῷ
<i>Dual.</i>	N. A.	τίνε	τινέ
	G. D.	τίνοι	τινοῖν
<i>Plural.</i>	Nom.	τίνες τίνα	τινές τινά ὁ ἅττα
	Acc.	τίνας τίνα	τινάς τινά ὁ ἅττα
	Gen.	τίνων	τινῶν
	Dat.	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)

The Relative Pronoun *ὅς* and the Indefinite Pronoun *τις* are declined together to form a Relative Pronoun *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τι, whosoever, whatsoever* ; Gen. *οὗτινος, ἧστινος, οὗτινος*.

THE VERB.

LV.—There are two Conjugations in Greek—Verbs in -ω, and Verbs in -μι.

The *Verb-stem* is that simple form which is modified to express relations of time and mood.

The Tenses, Moods, and Verbal Nouns are classified according to the Stems (*tense-stems*) from which they are derived.

LVI.—A complete Greek Verb has :—

(1) Three Numbers : Singular, Dual, and Plural.

Obs.—The Dual has no first person.

(2) Three Voices :—

Active, ἔλυσα, *I loosed*. Middle, ἐλυσάμην, *I loosed for myself*. Passive, ἐλύθην, *I was loosed*.

(3) Two classes of Tenses, *e.g.*—

Principal.

Present, λύω, *I loose*.

Future, λύσω, *I shall loose*.

Perfect, λέλυκα, *I have loosed*.

Historical.

Imperfect, ἔλυον, *I was loosing*.

Aorist, ἔλυσα, *I loosed*.

Pluperfect, ἐλελύκειν, *I had loosed*.

(4) Four Moods, *e.g.*—

Indicative, λύω, *I loose*.

Subjunctive, λύω, *I may loose*.

Optative, λύοιμι, *I would loose*.

Imperative, λύε, *loose*.

(5) Three Verbal Nouns, *e.g.*—

Infinitive, λύειν, *to loose*. Participle, λύων, *loosing*. Verbal Adjective, λυτός, *requiring to be loosed*.

VII.—The following are the forms of the Verb εἶναι, *to be*. It belongs to the conjugation in -μι.

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	εἶ-εσθαι	εἶ-ομεν, ὄν stem, οὐτ.
<i>Present and Imperf.</i>	<i>Present.</i>					
	S. 1. εἶ-μι	ᾧ	εἶην	—	εἶ-εσθαι	
	2. εἶ	ᾗ-ς	εἴης	ἔσ-θι		
	3. εἶσ-σι(ν)	ᾗ	εἴη	ἔσ-τω		
	D. 2. εἶσ-τόν	ᾗ-τον	εἴητον	ἔσ-των		
	3. εἶσ-τόν	ᾗ-τον	εἴητην	ἔσ-των		
<i>Future.</i>	<i>Imperf.</i>					
	P. 1. εἶσ-μέν	ᾧ-μεν	εἴημεν, or εἴμεν	—	ἔσ-τε	
	2. εἶσ-τέ	ᾗ-τε	εἴητε	ἔσ-τωσαν, or ἔσ-των		
	3. εἶσ-σι(ν)	ᾧ-σι(ν)	εἴησαν, or εἴεν			
<i>Future.</i>						
	S. 1. ἔσ-ομαι		ἔσ-οίμην		ἔσ-εσθαι	ἔσ-ομεν, ὄν
	2. ἔσ-ει		ἔσ-οιο			
	3. ἔσ-ται		ἔσ-οιτο			
	D. 2. ἔσ-εσθον		ἔσ-οισθον			
	3. ἔσ-εσθον		ἔσ-οίσεσθον			
<i>P. 1.</i>	ἔσ-ομεθα		ἔσ-οίμεθα			
	2. ἔσ-εσθε		ἔσ-οισθε			
	3. ἔσ-ονταί		ἔσ-οιτο			

VERBS IN Ω.

Verbs in -ω are classified according to the final letter of the Verb-stem in the same way as we arranged the substantives. Thus we can form at once two great groups, *e.g.*—

- (1) Verbs whose Verb-stems end in a Vowel.
- (2) Verbs whose Verb-stems end in a Consonant.

The former of these classes is much more simple than the latter. Consonant-stems are often so altered in the Present and Imperfect that you will not be able at first to assign them to their proper classes. The succeeding pages will give you examples of verbs in -ω arranged in groups of which the following is a synopsis.

I. VOWEL-STEMS.

Soft Vowels ι, υ, αυ, ευ, ου [uncontracted].

Hard Vowels α, ε, ο [contracted].

II. CONSONANT-STEMS.

Guttural Mutes, κ, γ, χ.

Dental Mutes, τ, δ, θ.

Labial Mutes, π, β, φ.

Liquids and Nasals, λ, ρ, μ, ν.

NOTE.—The expressions *strong* and *weak* which you will find applied to tenses may be best explained by examples from English. Thus *bore*, *took*, *sunk*, are the *strong* past tenses of *bear*, *take*, *sink*; but *neared*, *baked*, *linked*, are the *weak* past tenses of *near*, *bake*, *link*.

LVII.—The following are the forms of the Verb εἶναι, to be. It belongs to the conjugation in -μι.

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	2 ^d Person, Present, Imperf. Stem, 1 st Person	2 ^d Person, Future
<i>Present and Imperf.</i>	<i>Present.</i>					
	S. 1. εἶμι					
	2. εἶ	ᾗ or ᾗ	εἶην	—	εἶ-θι	
	3. εἶ-τι(ν)	ᾗ-ς	εἶης	εἶσ-τω	εἶσ-τω	
	D. 2. εἶσ-όν	ᾗ	εἶῃ	εἶσ-των	εἶσ-των	
	3. εἶσ-τον	ᾗ-τον	εἶῃ-ον	εἶσ-των	εἶσ-των	
<i>Future.</i>	<i>Imperf.</i>					
	P. 1. εἶσ-μέν	ᾧ-μεν	εἶῃμεν, or εἶμεν	—	—	
	2. εἶσ-τέ	ᾗ-τε	εἶῃτε	εἶσ-τε	εἶσ-τε	
	3. εἶσ-σι(ν)	ᾧ-σι(ν)	εἶῃσαν, or εἶεν	εἶσ-τωσαν, or εἶσ-των	εἶσ-τωσαν, or εἶσ-των	
<i>Future.</i>	<i>Present.</i>					
	S. 1. εἶσ-ομαι		εἶσ-οίμην			εἶσ-ομαι, or εἶσ-ομαι
	2. εἶσ-ε		εἶσ-οιο			εἶσ-οιο
	3. εἶσ-ται		εἶσ-οιτο			εἶσ-οιτο
	D. 2. εἶσ-εσθον		εἶσ-οισθον			εἶσ-οισθον
	3. εἶσ-εσθον		εἶσ-οισθην			εἶσ-οισθην
<i>P. 1.</i>	εἶσ-όμεθα		εἶσ-οίμεθα			εἶσ-οίμεθα
	2. εἶσ-εσθε		εἶσ-οισθε			εἶσ-οισθε
	3. εἶσ-οντα		εἶσ-οντο			εἶσ-οντο

VERBS IN Ω.

Verbs in -ω are classified according to the final letter of the Verb-stem in the same way as we arranged the substantives. Thus we can form at once two great groups, *e.g.*—

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LVII.—The following are the forms of the Verb εἶνα, to be. It belongs to the conjugation in -μι.

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	1st Person Singular	2nd Person Singular
<i>Present and Imperf.</i>	<i>Present.</i>				εἶμι	εἶ
	S. 1.	ἦν or ἦ	εἶην	—	ἔσθι	—
	2.	ἦσθα	εἴης	ἔστω	ἔσθω	—
	3.	ἦν	εἴη	ἔστων	ἔστων	—
	D. 2.	ἦσ-τον, or ἦ-τον	εἴητον	ἔστων	ἔστων	—
	3.	ἦσ-την, or ἦ-την	εἴητην	—	—	—
<i>P. 1.</i>	ἦ-μεν	ᾤ-μεν	εἴημεν, or εἴμεν	ἔσ-τε	ἔσ-τε	—
	2.	ἦσ-τε, or ἦ-τε	εἴητε	ἔσ-τωσαν, or ἔσ-των	ἔσ-τωσαν, or ἔσ-των	—
	3.	ἦσ-αν	εἴησαν, or εἴεν	—	—	—
<i>Future.</i>					ἔσθι	—
	S. 1.	ἦν or ἦ	εἶην	—	ἔσθι	—
	2.	ἦσθα	εἴης	ἔστω	ἔσθω	—
	3.	ἦν	εἴη	ἔστων	ἔστων	—
	D. 2.	ἦσ-τον, or ἦ-τον	εἴητον	ἔστων	ἔστων	—
	3.	ἦσ-την, or ἦ-την	εἴητην	—	—	—
<i>P. 1.</i>	ἦ-μεν	ᾤ-μεν	εἴημεν, or εἴμεν	ἔσ-τε	ἔσ-τε	—
	2.	ἦσ-τε, or ἦ-τε	εἴητε	ἔσ-τωσαν, or ἔσ-των	ἔσ-τωσαν, or ἔσ-των	—
	3.	ἦσ-αν	εἴησαν, or εἴεν	—	—	—
<i>Future.</i>					ἔσθι	—
	S. 1.	ἦν or ἦ	εἶην	—	ἔσθι	—
	2.	ἦσθα	εἴης	ἔστω	ἔσθω	—
	3.	ἦν	εἴη	ἔστων	ἔστων	—
	D. 2.	ἦσ-τον, or ἦ-τον	εἴητον	ἔστων	ἔστων	—
	3.	ἦσ-την, or ἦ-την	εἴητην	—	—	—
<i>P. 1.</i>	ἦ-μεν	ᾤ-μεν	εἴημεν, or εἴμεν	ἔσ-τε	ἔσ-τε	—
	2.	ἦσ-τε, or ἦ-τε	εἴητε	ἔσ-τωσαν, or ἔσ-των	ἔσ-τωσαν, or ἔσ-των	—
	3.	ἦσ-αν	εἴησαν, or εἴεν	—	—	—

VERBS IN Ω.

Verbs in -ω are classified according to the final letter of the Verb-stem in the same way as we arranged the substantives. Thus we can form at once two great groups, *e.g.*—

- (1) Verbs whose Verb-stems end in a Vowel.
- (2) Verbs whose Verb-stems end in a Consonant.

The former of these classes is much more simple than the latter. Consonant-stems are often so altered in the Present and Imperfect that you will not be able at first to assign them to their proper classes. The succeeding pages will give you examples of verbs in -ω arranged in groups of which the following is a synopsis.

I. VOWEL-STEMS.

Soft Vowels ε, υ, αυ, ευ, ου [uncontracted].

Hard Vowels α, ε, ο [contracted].

II. CONSONANT-STEMS.

Guttural Mutes, κ, γ, χ.

Dental Mutes, τ, δ, θ.

Labial Mutes, π, β, φ.

Liquids and Nasals, λ, ρ, μ, ν.

NOTE.—The expressions *strong* and *weak* which you will find applied to tenses may be best explained by examples from English. Thus *bore*, *took*, *sunk*, are the *strong* past tenses of *bear*, *take*, *sink*; but *neared*, *baked*, *linked*, are the *weak* past tenses of *near*, *bake*, *link*.

VERBS IN Ω.

VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted.—ACTIVE VOICE.
 λῦω, I loose. Verb-stem λῦ.

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PAR.
<i>Present and Imperfect.</i> Stem λῦ.	<i>Present.</i> S. 1. λῶ-ω 2. λῶ-εις 3. λῶ-ει D. 2. λῶ-ερον 3. λῦ-ερον P. 1. λῶ-ομεν 2. λῶ-ετε 3. λῶ-ουσι(ν)	<i>Imperfect.</i> ᾤ-λῦ-ον ᾤ-λῦ-εις ᾤ-λῦ-ει(ν) ᾤ-λῶ-ετον ᾤ-λῦ-έτην ᾤ-λῶ-ομεν ᾤ-λῶ-ετε ᾤ-λῦ-ον	λῶ-ω λῶ-ης λῶ-η λῶ-ηρον λῶ-ηρον λῶ-ωμεν λῶ-ητε λῶ-ωσι(ν)	λῦ-οιμι λῦ-οις λῦ-οι λῦ-οιτον λῦ-οίτην λῦ-οιμεν λῦ-οιτε λῦ-οιεν	— λῦ-ε λῦ-έτω λῦ-έτων λῦ-έτων — λῦ-έτε λῦ-έτωσαν λῦ-όντων	λῦ-ειν	λῦ-ων, λῦ-ουσα, λῦ-ον St. λῦοντ.
	S. 1. λῶ-ω 2. λῶ-εις 3. λῶ-ει D. 2. λῶ-ερον 3. λῦ-ερον P. 1. λῶ-ομεν 2. λῶ-ετε 3. λῶ-ουσι(ν)			λῦ-σ-οιμι λῦ-σ-οις λῦ-σ-οι λῦ-σ-οιτον λῦ-σ-οίτην λῦ-σ-οιμεν λῦ-σ-οιτε λῦ-σ-οιεν		λῦ-σ-ειν	λῦ-σ-ων, λῦ-σ-ουσα, λῦ-σ-ον St. λῦσοντ.
<i>Future.</i> Stem λῦα.	S. 1. λῶ-σ-ω 2. λῶ-σ-εις 3. λῶ-σ-ει D. 2. λῶ-σ-ερον 3. λῦ-σ-ερον P. 1. λῦ-σ-ομεν 2. λῦ-σ-ετε 3. λῦ-σ-ουσι(ν)						

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PAR.
<i>Weak Aorist.</i> Stem λυρ.	S. 1. ἔ-λυ-σ-α 2. ἔ-λυ-σ-ας 3. ἔ-λυ-σ-ε(ν) D. 2. ἔ-λυ-σ-ατον 3. ἔ-λυ-σ-ατην P. 1. ἔ-λυ-σ-αμεν 2. ἔ-λυ-σ-ατε 3. ἔ-λυ-σ-αν	λυ-σ-ω λυ-σ-ῃς λυ-σ-ῃ λυ-σ-ῃον λυ-σ-ῃον λυ-σ-ωμεν λυ-σ-ῃτε λυ-σ-ωσι(ν)	λυ-σ-αιμι λυ-σ-αις, -σ-εας λυ-σ-αι, -σ-ειε(ν) λυ-σ-αιον λυ-σ-αίην λυ-σ-αμεν λυ-σ-ατε λυ-σ-αιεν, -σ-ειαν	— λυ-σ-ον λυ-σ-άτω λυ-σ-άτων λυ-σ-άτων — λυ-σ-ατε λυ-σ-άτωσαν λυ-σ-άτων	λυ-σ-αι	λυ-σ-ας, λυ-σ-άσα, λυ-σάσθαι. st. λυσαυτ.
<i>Weak Perfect and Pluperfect</i> Stem λαλρ.	<i>Perfect.</i> S. 1. λέ-λυ-κ-α 2. λέ-λυ-κ-ας 3. λέ-λυ-κ-ε(ν) D. 2. λέ-λυ-κ-ατον 3. λέ-λυ-κ-αμεν P. 1. λέ-λυ-κ-ατε 3. λέ-λυ-κ-ασα(ν) <i>Pluperfect.</i> S. 1. ἔ-λε-λυ-κ-ειν 2. ἔ-λε-λυ-κ-εις 3. ἔ-λε-λυ-κ-ει D. 2. ἔ-λε-λυ-κ-ειτον 3. ἔ-λε-λυ-κ-είτην P. 1. ἔ-λε-λυ-κ-εμεν 2. ἔ-λε-λυ-κ-ετε 3. ἔ-λε-λυ-κ-ασαν	λε-λυ-κ-ω λε-λυ-κ-ῃς λε-λυ-κ-ῃ λε-λυ-κ-ῃον λε-λυ-κ-ῃον λε-λυ-κ-ωμεν λε-λυ-κ-ῃτε λε-λυ-κ-ωσι(ν)	λε-λυ-κ-οιμι λε-λυ-κ-οις λε-λυ-κ-οι λε-λυ-κ-οιτον λε-λυ-κ-οίτην λε-λυ-κ-οιμεν λε-λυ-κ-οιτε λε-λυ-κ-οιεν	— λέ-λυ-κ-ε λε-λυ-κ-έτω λε-λυ-κ-έτων λε-λυ-κ-έτων — λε-λυ-κ-ετε λε-λυ-κ-έτωσαν λε-λυ-κ-έτων	λε-λυ-κ-εῖναι	λε-λυ-κ-ώς, λε-λυ-κ-ύλα, λε-λυ-κ-ύσας, λυ-σάσθαι. st. λελυκοτ.
<i>Strong Aorist.</i>	Wanting in Vowel-stems. Has the same endings as Imperfect in Indicative and as the Present in other Moods.					
<i>Strong Perf. and Pluperfect</i>	Wanting in Vowel-stems. Have the same endings as Weak Perfect and Pluperfect respectively.					

VERBS IN Ω.
VOWEL-STEMS. I. Uncontracted.--MIDDLE VOICE.
λύομαι, I loose myself, or for myself.

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PAR.
<i>Present and Imperfect.</i> Stem λύ.	S.	<i>Present.</i> 1. λύ-ομαι 2. λύ-ει, λύ-η 3. λύ-εται	<i>Imperfect.</i> 1. λυ-όμην 2. λυ-ού 3. λυ-έτο	λύ-ωμαι λύ-ῃ λύ-ῃται λύ-ῃσθον λύ-ῃσθην λύ-ώμεθα λύ-ῃσθε λύ-ωνται	— λύ-ου λύ-έσθω λύ-εσθον λύ-έσθων — λύ-εσθε λύ-έσθωσαν or λύ-έσθων	λύ-εσθαι	λύ-όμενος, ῃ, ον.
		D.	2. λυ-εσθον 3. λυ-εσθον	2. λυ-οίσθον 3. λυ-οίσθην	—	—	—
			3. 1. λυ-όμεθα 2. λυ-εσθε 3. λυ-ονται	2. λυ-όμεθα 3. λυ-οίσθε 3. λυ-οιντο	—	—	—
<i>Future.</i> Stem λύσ.	S.	1. λύ-σ-ομαι 2. λύ-σ-ει, λυ-σ-ῃ 3. λυ-σ-εται		λύ-σ-οίμην λύ-σ-οιτο λύ-σ-οιτο λύ-σ-οίσθον λύ-σ-οίσθην λύ-σ-οίμεθα λύ-σ-οίσθε λύ-σ-οιντο		λυ-σ-εσθαι	λυ-σ-όμενος, ῃ, ον.
		D.	2. λυ-σ-εσθον 3. λυ-σ-εσθον				
			3. 1. λυ-σ-όμεθον 2. λυ-σ-εσθε 3. λυ-σ-ονται				
	P.	1. λυ-σ-όμεθον 2. λυ-σ-εσθε 3. λυ-σ-ονται					
		2.					

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PAR.
<i>Weak Aorist.</i> Stem λῡσ.	S. 1. ἐ-λῡ-σ-άμην 2. ἐ-λῡ-σ-ω 3. ἐ-λῡ-σ-ατο D. 2. ἐ-λῡ-σ-ασθον 3. ἐ-λῡ-σ-άσθην P. 1. ἐ-λῡ-σ-άμεθα 2. ἐ-λῡ-σ-ασθε 3. ἐ-λῡ-σ-αντο	λῡ-σ-ωμαι λῡ-σ-ῃ λῡ-σ-ῆ-σθαι λῡ-σ-ῆ-σθον λῡ-σ-ῆ-σθην λῡ-σ-ώ-μεθα λῡ-σ-ῶ-σθε λῡ-σ-ωνται	λῡ-σ-αίμην λῡ-σ-αιω λῡ-σ-αιτο λῡ-σ-αισθον λῡ-σ-αισθην λῡ-σ-αί-μεθα λῡ-σ-αί-σθε λῡ-σ-αιντο	— λῡ-σ-αι λῡ-σ-ίσθω λῡ-σ-ασθον λῡ-σ-άσθων — λῡ-σ-ασθε λῡ-σ-άσθωσαν or λῡ-σ-άσθων	λῡ-σ-ασθαι	λῡ-σ-άμενος, ἢ, ου.
<i>Perfect and Pluperfect</i> Stem λελῡ.	<i>Perfect.</i> S. 1. λέ-λῡ-μαι 2. λέ-λῡ-σαι 3. λέ-λῡ-ται D. 2. λέ-λῡ-σθον 3. λέ-λῡ-σθον P. 1. λέ-λῡ-μεθα 2. λέ-λῡ-σθε 3. λέ-λῡ-νται <i>Pluperfect.</i> S. 1. λε-λῡ-μην 2. λε-λῡ-σο 3. λε-λῡ-το D. 2. λε-λῡ-σθον 3. λε-λῡ-σθην P. 1. λε-λῡ-μεθα 2. λε-λῡ-σθε 3. λε-λῡ-ντο	λε-λῡ-μένος ὦ ῆς ῆ λε-λῡ-μένω ῆτον ῆτον λε-λῡ-μένοι ὦμεν ῆτε ὦσι(ν)	λε-λῡ-μένος εἴην εἴης εἴη λε-λῡ-μένω εἴητον εἴητην λε-λῡ-μένοι εἴημεν εἴητε εἴησαν	— λέ-λῡ-σο λε-λῡ-σθω λέ-λῡ-σθον λε-λῡ-σθων — λέ-λῡ-σθε λε-λῡ-σθωσαν or λε-λῡ-σθων	λε-λῡ-σθαι	λε-λῡ-μένος, ἢ, ου.
<i>Future Perfect.</i> Stem λελῡσ.	λε-λῡ-σ-ομαι λε-λῡ-σ-εἰ, ῃ λε-λῡ-σ-εαι &c. as Present		λε-λῡ-σ-οίμην λε-λῡ-σ-οιο λε-λῡ-σ-οιτο &c. as Present		λε-λῡ-σ-εσθαι	λε-λῡ-σ-ό-μεσθαι
<i>Strong Fut. Perf.</i>	Wanting in Vowel-Stems.					

THE AUGMENT.

The ϵ which is prefixed in the Historical Tenses of the Indicative Mood of $\lambdaύω$ is called the Augment. All verbs beginning in a consonant have an augment of this form. It is called the Syllabic Augment.

When a verb begins with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened in the Historical Tenses of the Indicative Mood. Thus

α	becomes	η	ι	becomes	$\bar{\iota}$	$\alpha\upsilon$	becomes	$\eta\upsilon$
ϵ	„	η	υ	„	$\bar{\upsilon}$	$οι$	„	ψ
„		ω	$\alphaι$	„	η			

This is called the Temporal Augment.

η , ω , $\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\upsilon}$ and $\epsilonι$, $\epsilonυ$, $ου$, remain without Augment.

VERBS IN Ω.
VOWEL-STEMS. II. Contracted.

τιμάω, δόμαι, contracted τιμῶ, ὤμαι, <i>I honour.</i>			ποιέω, εἶμαι, con. ποιῶ, οῦμαι, <i>I make.</i>			δηλόω, δόμαι, con. δηλώ, οῦμαι, <i>I show.</i>		
ACTIVE.			PASS. AND MID.			ACT.		
S.			ACT.			PASS. AND MID.		
Present.	1.	τιμῶ	ποιῶ	ποιεῖς	ποιῶμαι	δηλῶ	δηλοῦμαι	δηλώ, δόμαι, con. δηλώ, οῦμαι, <i>I show.</i>
	2.	τιμᾶς	ποιεῖς	ποιεῖται	ποιεῖται	δηλοῖς	δηλοῖ	
	3.	τιμᾷ	ποιεῖ	ποιεῖται	ποιεῖται	δηλοῖ	δηλοῦται	
	D. 2.	τιμᾶτον	ποιεῖτον	ποιεῖσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δηλοῦσθον	δηλοῦσθον	
	3.	τιμᾶσθον	ποιεῖσθον	ποιεῖσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δηλοῦσθον	δηλοῦσθον	
	P. 1.	τιμῶμεν	ποιεῖμεν	ποιεῖσθε	ποιεῖσθε	δηλοῦμεν	δηλοῦμεθα	
	2.	τιμᾶτε	ποιεῖτε	ποιεῖσθε	ποιεῖσθε	δηλοῦτε	δηλοῦσθε	
	3.	τιμῶσι(ν)	ποιεῖσι(ν)	ποιεῖνται	ποιεῖνται	δηλοῦσι(ν)	δηλοῦνται	
	S. 1.	ἐτίμων	ἐποιον	ἐποιούμην	ἐποιούμην	ἐδῆλουν	ἐδηλούμην	
Imperfect.	2.	ἐτίμας	ἐποιεις	ἐποιου	ἐποιου	ἐδῆλως	ἐδηλου	
	3.	ἐτίμα	ἐποιει	ἐποιετο	ἐποιετο	ἐδῆλου	ἐδηλουτο	
	D. 2.	ἐτιμάσθον	ἐποιεσθον	ἐποιεσθον	ἐποιεσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον	
	3.	ἐτιμάσθην	ἐποιεσθην	ἐποιεσθην	ἐποιεσθην	ἐδηλοῦσθην	ἐδηλοῦσθην	
	P. 1.	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐποιούμεν	ἐποιούμεθα	ἐποιούμεθα	ἐδηλοῦμεν	ἐδηλοῦμεθα	
	2.	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐποιεῖτε	ἐποιεσθε	ἐποιεσθε	ἐδηλοῦτε	ἐδηλοῦσθε	
	3.	ἐτίμων	ἐποιούν	ἐποιούντο	ἐποιούντο	ἐδῆλουν	ἐδηλούντο	

ACTIVE.			PASS. AND MID.		PASS. AND MID.		ACT.		PASS. AND MID.	
<i>Subjunctive.</i>	S. 1.	τιμῶ	τιμῶμαι	.	ποιῶ	ποιῶμαι	.	δηλῶ	δηλῶμαι	.
	2.	τιμῶς	τιμῶ		ποιῆς	ποιῆται		δηλοῖς	δηλοῖται	
	3.	τιμῶ	τιμᾶται		ποιῇ	ποιῇται		δηλοῖ	δηλῶται	
	D. 2.	τιμᾶτον	τιμᾶσθον		ποιῇτον	ποιῇσθον		δηλῶτον	δηλῶσθον	
	3.	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθον		ποιῇσθον	ποιῇσθον		δηλῶσθον	δηλῶσθον	
	P. 1.	τιμῶμεν	τιμῶμεθα		ποιώμεν	ποιώμεθα		δηλώμεν	δηλώμεθα	
<i>Optative.</i>	2.	τιμᾶτε	τιμᾶσθε	.	ποιῇτε	ποιῇσθε	.	δηλῶτε	δηλῶσθε	.
	3.	τιμῶσιν(ν)	τιμῶνται		ποιῶσιν(ν)	ποιῶνται		δηλῶσιν(ν)	δηλῶνται	
	S. 1.	τιμ(ῶ)μι, ῶην	τιμῶμην		ποι(ῶ)μι, οῖην	ποιούμην		δηλ(ῶ)μι, οῖην	δηλούμην	
	2.	τιμ(ῶ)ς, ῶης	τιμῶο		ποι(ῶ)ς, οῖης	ποιούο		δηλ(ῶ)ς, οῖης	δηλούο	
	3.	τιμ(ῶ), ῶη	τιμῶτο		ποιῶ, οῖη	ποιούτο		δηλῶ, οῖη	δηλούτο	
	D. 2.	τιμῶτον, (ῶήτον)	τιμῶσθον		ποιῶτον, (οῖήτον)	ποιούσθον		δηλῶτον, (οῖήτον)	δηλούσθον	
	3.	τιμῶσθην, (ῶήσθην)	τιμῶσθην	.	ποιῶσθην, (οῖήσθην)	ποιούσθην	.	δηλῶσθην, (οῖήσθην)	δηλούσθην	.
	P. 1.	τιμῶμεν, (ῶήμεν)	τιμῶμεθα		ποιώμεν, (οῖήμεν)	ποιώμεθα		δηλοῖμεν, (οῖήμεν)	δηλοῖμεθα	
	2.	τιμῶτε, (ῶήτε)	τιμῶσθε		ποιῶτε, (οῖήτε)	ποιῶσθε		δηλοῖτε, (οῖήτε)	δηλοῖσθε	
	3.	τιμῶεν, (ῶήσαν)	τιμῶντο	.	ποιῶεν, (οῖήσαν)	ποιῶντο	.	δηλοῖεν, (οῖήσαν)	δηλοῖντο	.

	PASS. AND MID.		ACTIVE.	PASS. AND MID.		ACTIVE.	PASS. AND MID.	
	ACTIVE.	PASS. AND MID.		ACTIVE.	PASS. AND MID.		ACTIVE.	PASS. AND MID.
<i>Imperative.</i>	S. 2. τίμα	τιμῶ	ποιεῖν	ποιεῖτω	ποιεῖσθω	δῆλον	δηλοῦν	δηλοῦ
	D. 2. τιμάτω	τιμάσθω	ποιεῖτον	ποιεῖσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δηλοῦντων	δηλοῦσθαι	δηλοῦσθαι
	P. 2. τιμάτω	τιμάσθω	ποιεῖτω	ποιεῖσθω	ποιεῖσθω	δηλοῦντων	δηλοῦσθαι	δηλοῦσθαι
<i>Inf.</i>	τιμᾶν	τιμᾶσθαι	ποιεῖν	ποιεῖσθαι	ποιεῖσθαι	δηλοῦν	δηλοῦσθαι	δηλοῦσθαι
<i>Partic.</i>	τιμῶν, ὧσα, τιμῶν	τιμώμενος, η, ον	ποιῶν, ποιῶσα, ποιῶν	ποιούμενος, η, ον	ποιούμενος, η, ον	δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν	δηλούμενος, η, ον	δηλούμενος, η, ον

Fut. τιμήσω, τιμήσομαι.*Perf.* τετέμηκα, τετέμημαι.

ποιήσω, ποιήσομαι.

πεποιήκα, πεποιήμαι.

δηλώσω, δηλώσομαι.

δεδήλωκα, δεδήλωμαι.

VERBS IN Ω.

CONSONANT-STEMS. I. In Gutturals.

πλέω, *I plait*; φεύγω, *I flee*; τάσσω, *I arrange*. VERBAL-STEMS πλεε, φυγ, ταχ.

ACTIVE VOICE.						
PRESENT.		FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERFECT.		
πλέε-ω φεύγ-ω τάσσε-ω (for ταχίω)		πλέξ-ω φεύξ-ομαι τάξ-ω	ἔ-πλεξ-α (weak) ἔ-φυγ-ον (strong) ἔ-ταξ-α (weak)	πέ-πλεχ-α (weak) πέ-φευγ-α (strong) τέ-ταχ-α (weak)		
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.						
PRESENT.	FUTURE.	AOR. MID. WEAK.	PERFECT.	FUTURE PERF.	AORIST PASSIVE.	FUT. PASSIVE.
πλέε-ομαι τάσσε-ομαι	πλέξ-ομαι τάξ-ομαι	ἔ-πλεξ-άμην ἔ-ταξ-άμην	πέ-πλεγ-μαι τέ-ταγ-μαι	πε-πλέξ-ομαι τε-τάξ-ομαι	ἐπλάκ-ην (strong) ἐτάχ-θην (weak)	πλάκῃσ-ομαι ταχθήσ-ομαι

CONSONANT-STEMS. II. In Dentals.

ψεύδομαι, *I lie*; πείθω, *I persuade*; κομίζω, *I carry*. VERBAL-STEMS ψευδ-, πειθ-, κομιδ-.

ACTIVE VOICE.					
PRESENT.		FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERFECT.	
πείθ-ω κομίζ-ω		πείσ-ω κομιῶ	ἔ-πεισ-α (weak) ἔ-κόμισ-α	πέ-ποιθ-α (strong) κε-κόμικ-α (weak)	

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.					
PRESENT.	FUTURE.	AOR. MID. WEAK.	PERFECT.	AOR. PASS. WEAK.	FUT. PASS. WEAK.
ψεύδ-ομαι πείθ-ομαι κομίζ-ομαι	ψεύσ-ομαι πείσ-ομαι κομισθῆμαι	ἔ-ψευσ-άμην ἔ-πεισ-άμην ἔ-κομισ-άμην	ῥ-ψευσ-μαι πέ-πεισ-μαι κε-κόμισ-μαι	ἔ-ψεύσ-θην ἔ-πεισ-θην ἔ-κομίσ-θην	ψευσθήσ-ομαι πεισθήσ-ομαι κομισθήσ-ομαι

CONSONANT-STEMS. III. In Labials.

πέμπω, I send; λείπω, I leave; καλύπτω, I cover. VERBAL-STEMS πέμπ-, λείπ-, καλύβ-.

ACTIVE VOICE.				
PRESENT.	FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERFECT.	
πέμπ-ω λείπ-ω καλύπτ-ω	πέμψ-ω λείψ-ω καλύψ-ω	ἔ-πεμψ-α (weak) ἔ-λιπ-ον (strong) ἔ-κάλυψ-α (weak)	πέ-πομφ-α (strong) λέ-λοιπ-α (strong)	
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.				
PRESENT.	FUTURE.	AORIST MIDDLE.	PERFECT.	FUTURE PERF.
πέμπ-ομαι λείπ-ομαι καλύπτ-ομαι	πέμψ-ομαι λείψ-ομαι καλύψ-ομαι	ἔ-πεμψ-άμην ἔ-λιπ-όμην (strong) ἔ-καλυψ-άμην	πέ-πεμ-μαι λέ-λειμ-μαι κε-κάλυμ-μαι	ἔ-πέμφ-ομαι ἔ-λείψ-ομαι ἔ-καλύψ-ομαι
				FUTURE PASS. WEAK.
				πεμψήσ-ομαι λειψήσ-ομαι καλυψήσ-ομαι

CONSONANT-STEMS. IV. In Liquids.

δέρω, *I skin*; ἀγγέλλω, *I announce*; σπείρω, *I sow*. VERBAL-STEMS δερ-, ἀγγελ-, σπερ-.

ACTIVE VOICE.				
PRESENT.	FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERFECT.	
δέρ-ω ἀγγέλλ-ω (for ἀγγελ-ι-ω) σπείρ-ω (for σπερ-ι-ω)	δερῶ ἀγγελῶ σπερῶ	ἔ-δερ-α ἤγγελ-α ἔ-σπειρ-α	} weak ἤγγελ-α ἔσπαρ-α	

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.					
PRESENT.	FUTURE.	AOR. MID. WEAK.	PERFECT.	AORIST PASSIVE.	FUTURE PASSIVE.
δέρ-ομαι ἀγγέλλ-ομαι σπείρ-ομαι	δερῶμαι ἀγγελοῦμαι σπερούμαι	ἔ-δερ-άμην ἤγγελ-άμην ἔ-σπειρ-άμην	δέ-δαρ-μαι ἤγγελ-μαι ἔ-σπαρ-μαι	ἔ-δάρ-ην (strong) ἤγγέλ-θην (weak) ἔ-σπάρ-ην	δαρήσ-ομαι (strong) ἀγγελθήσ-ομαι (weak) σπαρήσ-ομαι (strong)

REMARKS ON THE CONSONANT-STEMS.

1. The Consonant is changed before the person-ending according to the following rules :—

GUTTURAL AND LABIAL STEMS.

Hard letters must precede Hard.

Soft " " Soft.

Aspirate " " Aspirate.

Before μ Labials become μ , Gutturals γ .

DENTAL STEMS.

Dentals are dropped before σ or κ . Before any other consonant they become σ .

LIQUID AND NASAL STEMS.

λ and ρ remain unchanged.

ν is usually dropped before σ , θ , μ , τ , κ .

2. Between two Consonants σ is dropped.

3. All Verbs in Consonant-Stems form the 3rd Pers. Pl. Perf. Mid. with the Perf. Partc. and $\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$.

4. In Liquid and Nasal Verbs the Future Active is formed by adding $-\epsilon\sigma\omega$, $-\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to the Verb-stem. The σ always drops out and the vowels are contracted, as in $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ for $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\sigma-\omicron\varsigma$, *e.g.*—

Verb-stem, } Fut. Act. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho-\epsilon-\sigma\omega$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho-\epsilon-\omega$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\omega$.

$\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho$, *sw*. } Fut. Mid. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho-\epsilon-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho-\epsilon-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.

5. In Liquid and Nasal Verbs σ is dropped from $-\sigma\alpha$, $-\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\upsilon$, the terminations of the Weak Aor. Act. and Mid. and the vowel of the stem is lengthened in compensation, *e.g.*—

Verb-stem, } Aor. Act. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho-\sigma\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$.

$\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho$, *sw* } Aor. Mid. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho-\sigma\alpha\mu\eta\upsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\upsilon$.

VERBS IN -με.

FIRST CLASS.—Verbs which affix their endings directly to the stem.
ῥι-θη-μ, I place. Verb-stem *θη*.

Obs. The Present stem is often the Verb-stem reduplicated.
 ACTIVE VOICE.

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNC.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PARTC.
<i>Present and Imperfect.</i> <i>Stem τθη.</i>	<i>Present.</i>					
	S. 1. ῥι-θη-μ	τι-θῶ	τι-θείην	—		τι-θεί-ς, τι-θεί-σα, τι-θεί-ν.
	2. ῥι-θη-ς	τι-θῇ-ς	τι-θείης	τι-θαι		
	3. ῥι-θη-σι(ν)	τι-θῇ	τι-θείη	τι-θέ-τω	τι-θεί-ναι	
	D. 2. ῥι-θε-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	τι-θείητον, τι-θείον	τι-θε-τον		
	3. ῥι-θε-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	τι-θείητον, τι-θείον	τι-θέ-των		
	P. 1. ῥι-θε-μεν	τι-θῶ-μεν	τι-δείημεν, τι-θείμεν	—		
	2. ῥι-θε-τε	τι-θῇ-τε	τι-δείητε, τι-θείτε	τι-θε-τε		
	3. ῥι-θεί-ᾱ-σα(ν)	τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	τι-δείησαν, τι-θείων	τι-θέ-τωσαν or τι-θέ-ντων		τι-θεί-ς, τι-θεί-σα, τι-θεί-ν.
<i>Aorist.</i> <i>Stem θη.</i>						
	S. 1. ῥ-θη-κ-α	θῶ	θείην	—	θη-ναι	θη-ς, θη-σα, θη-ν.
	2. ῥ-θη-κ-ας	θῇ-ς	θείης	θείς		
	3. ῥ-θη-κ-ε(ν)	θῇ	θείη	θεί-τω		
	D. 2. ῥ-θε-τον	θῇ-τον	θείητον, θείον	θεί-τον		
	3. ῥ-θεί-την	θῇ-τον	θείητον, θείον	θεί-των		
	P. 1. ῥ-θε-μεν	θῶ-μεν	δείημεν, θείμεν	—		
	2. ῥ-θε-τε	θῇ-τε	δείητε, θείτε	θεί-τε		
	3. ῥ-θε-σαν or ῥ-θη-κ-αν	θῶ-σι(ν)	δείησαν, θείων	θεί-τωσαν or θεί-ντων		θη-ς, θη-σα, θη-ν.

Fut., ῥησω.

Perf., ῥέθεικα.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PARTC.
<i>Present and Imperfect.</i> Stem <i>τιθε.</i>	<i>Present.</i> S. 1. <i>τί-θε-μαι</i> 2. <i>τί-θε-σαι</i> 3. <i>τί-θε-ται</i> D. 2. <i>τί-θε-σθον</i> 3. <i>τί-θε-σθον</i> P. 1. <i>τί-θε-μεθα</i> 2. <i>τί-θε-σθε</i> 3. <i>τί-θε-νται</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i> S. 1. <i>τί-τι-θεί-μην</i> 2. <i>τί-τι-θεί-σο</i> 3. <i>τί-τι-θεί-το</i> D. 2. <i>τί-τι-θε-σθον</i> 3. <i>τί-τι-θε-σθην</i> P. 1. <i>τί-τι-θεί-μεθα</i> 2. <i>τί-τι-θε-σθε</i> 3. <i>τί-τι-θε-ντο</i>	<i>τι-θεί-μην</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-ο</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-το</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-σθον</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-σθην</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-μεθα</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-σθε</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-ντο</i>	— <i>τί-θε-σο</i> <i>τί-θε-σθω</i> <i>τί-θε-σθον</i> <i>τί-θε-σθων</i> — <i>τί-θε-σθε</i> <i>τί-θε-σθωσαν</i> οἱ <i>τί-θε-σθων</i>	<i>τί-θε-σθαι</i>	<i>τί-θε-μενος, η, ον</i>
<i>Strong Aorist.</i> Stem <i>θε.</i>		<i>θεῶ-μαι</i> <i>θῆ-ναι</i> <i>θῆ-ναι</i>	<i>θεί-μην</i> <i>θεῖ-ο</i> <i>θεῖ-το</i> &c. as Present.	— <i>θεῖ</i> <i>θεῖ-σθω</i> &c. as Present.	<i>θε-σθαι</i>	<i>θε-μενος, η, ον</i>

Aorist Pass., ἐρέθην. Weak Future Pass., ῥεθίσομαι. [Perfect Mid., ῥέθειμαι.]

Obs. ῥη-μι, I send (Verb-stem ἐ), is inflected throughout like τί-θῃ-μι.

VERBS IN -μι.
FIRST CLASS.—*ἵστημι, I make to stand.* Verb-stem *στα.*—ACTIVE VOICE.

TENSE.	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PARTC.				
<i>Present and Imperf.</i> Stem, <i>ιστα.</i>	S. 1. 2. 3.	<i>Present.</i> ἵστημι ἵστης ἵστησι(ν)	<i>Imperfect.</i> ἵστη-ν ἵστη-ς ἵστη	ἵσταιν ἵσταίης ἵσταίη	— ἵστη ἵστα-τω ἵστα-των ἵστά-των	ἵστά-ναι	ἵστέ-ς, ἵστέ-σα, ἵστέ-αν. Stem, ἵ-στα-ντ.				
								D. 2. 3.	ἵστα-τον ἵστά-την ἵστα-μεν	ἵσταινρον, ἵσταῖρον ἵσταίτην, ἵσταίτην ἵσταίμεν, ἵσταίμεν	
											P. 1. 2. 3.
	<i>Strong Aorist.</i> Stem, <i>στα.</i>	S. 1. 2. 3.	ἔστη-ν ἔστη-ς ἔστη	ἔστη-τον ἔστή-την ἔστη-μεν	σταίν σταίης σταίη	στή-θι στή-τω στή-τον στή-των — στή-τε στή-τωσαν Οἱ στά-ντων	στή-ναι	στέ-ς, στέ-σα, στέ-αν. Stem, στα-ντ.			
									D. 2. 3.	ἔστη-τον ἔστή-την ἔστη-μεν	σταίηρον, σταῖρον σταίτην, σταίτην σταίμεν, σταίμεν

Fut. σήσω. Weak Aor. ἔστησα. Perf. ἔστηκα.

In the Pres., Fut., and weak Aor. the meaning is transitive, *make to stand*; but in strong Aor. and Perf. intransitive *I stood and I stand.*

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PARTC.
<i>Present and Imperfect.</i> Stem ιστα.	<i>Present.</i> S. 1. ι-στα-μαι 2. ι-στα-σαι 3. ι-στα-ται D. 2. ι-στα-σθον 3. ι-στα-σθον P. 1. ι-στά-μεθα 2. ι-στα-σθε 3. ι-στα-νται	<i>Imperfect.</i> ι-στα-μην ι-στα-σο ι-στα-το ι-στα-σθον ι-στά-σθην ι-στά-μεθα ι-στα-σθε ι-στα-ντο	ι-σῶ-μαι	ι-σταί-μην	—	ι-στα-σθαι	ι-στα-μενος, η, ον.
			ι-στή	ι-σταί-ο	ι-στα-σο		
			ι-στή-ται	ι-σταί-το	ι-στά-σθω		
	ι-στή-σθον	ι-σταί-σθον	ι-στα-σθον				
	ι-στή-σθην	ι-σταί-σθην	ι-στά-σθων				
	ι-σῶ-μεθα	ι-σταί-μεθα	—				
ι-στή-σθε	ι-σταί-σθε	ι-στα-σθε					
ι-σῶ-νται	ι-σταί-ντο	ι-στά-σθωσαν or ι-στά-σθων					
<i>Strong Aorist.</i>	Wanting.						

Fut., σήσομαι. Weak Aorist Pass., ἐστήθην. Weak Fut. Pass., σταθήσομαι.
ἐστησάμην, the Weak Aor. Mid., is always transitive.

VERBS IN -μι.
 FIRST CLASS.—δι-δω-μι, I offer. Verb-stem δο.
 ACTIVE VOICE.

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PART.
<i>Present and Imperfect.</i> Stem διδο.	<i>Present.</i>					
	S. 1.	δι-δω-μι	δι-δῶ	δοίην	—	δι-δὼν
	2.	δι-δω-ς	δι-δῶ-ς	δοίης	δί-δου	δι-δόν-τις
	3.	δι-δω-σι(ν)	δι-δῶ	δοίῃ	δί-δο-τω	δι-δόν-τες
	D. 2.	δι-δο-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	δοίητον, διδοίην	δί-δο-των	—
	3.	δι-δο-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	δοίητην, διδοίην	—	—
	P. 1.	δι-δο-μεν	δι-δῶ-μεν	δοίημεν, διδοίμεν	—	—
	2.	δι-δο-τε	δι-δῶ-τε	δοίητε, διδοίτε	δί-δω-τε	—
	3.	δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	δοίησαν, διδοίεν	δί-δο-τωσαν or δι-δῶ-ντων	—
<i>Aorist.</i> Stem δο.	<i>Weak.</i>					
	S. 1.	ἐ-δω-κα	δῶ	δοίην	—	ἐ-δόν
	2.	ἐ-δω-κας	δῶ-ς	δοίης	δό-ς	ἐ-δόν-τις
	3.	ἐ-δω-κε	δῶ	δοίῃ	δό-τω	ἐ-δόν-τες
	D. 2.	—	δῶ-τον	δοίητον, διδοίην	δό-των	—
	3.	—	δῶ-τον	δοίητην, διδοίην	—	—
	P. 1.	ἐ-δῶ-καμεν	δῶ-μεν	δοίημεν, διδοίμεν	—	—
	2.	ἐ-δῶ-κατε	δῶ-τε	δοίητε, διδοίτε	δό-τε	—
	3.	ἐ-δῶ-καν	δῶ-σι(ν)	δοίησαν, διδοίεν	δό-τωσαν or δό-ντων	—

Pres., δῶσω.

Perf., δέδωκα.

MIDDLE VOICE.

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF. PART.	INF. PART.
<i>Present and imperfect.</i> <i>Stem</i> <i>ἔδω.</i>	<i>Present.</i>					
	S. 1	ἔ-δω-μαι	ἔ-δω-μαι	ἔ-δω-μαι	ἔ-δω-μαι	ἔ-δω-μαι
	2.	ἔ-δω-σαι	ἔ-δω-σαι	ἔ-δω-σαι	ἔ-δω-σαι	ἔ-δω-σαι
	3.	ἔ-δω-ται	ἔ-δω-ται	ἔ-δω-ται	ἔ-δω-ται	ἔ-δω-ται
	D. 2.	ἔ-δω-σθον	ἔ-δω-σθον	ἔ-δω-σθον	ἔ-δω-σθον	ἔ-δω-σθον
	3.	ἔ-δω-σθον	ἔ-δω-σθον	ἔ-δω-σθον	ἔ-δω-σθον	ἔ-δω-σθον
<i>Strong Aorist.</i> <i>stem ἔω.</i>	P. 1.	ἔ-δω-μεθα	ἔ-δω-μεθα	ἔ-δω-μεθα	ἔ-δω-μεθα	ἔ-δω-μεθα
	2.	ἔ-δω-σθε	ἔ-δω-σθε	ἔ-δω-σθε	ἔ-δω-σθε	ἔ-δω-σθε
	3.	ἔ-δω-νται	ἔ-δω-νται	ἔ-δω-νται	ἔ-δω-νται	ἔ-δω-νται
<i>Strong Aorist.</i> <i>stem ἔω.</i>						
		ἔ-δω-μην	ἔ-δω-μην	ἔ-δω-μην	ἔ-δω-μην	ἔ-δω-μην
		ἔ-δω-ν	ἔ-δω-ν	ἔ-δω-ν	ἔ-δω-ν	ἔ-δω-ν
<i>Strong Aorist.</i> <i>stem ἔω.</i>		ἔ-δω-το	ἔ-δω-το	ἔ-δω-το	ἔ-δω-το	ἔ-δω-το
		&c. as Imperf.	&c. as Imperf.	&c. as Present.	&c. as Present.	&c. as Present.

Perf., ἔειδομαι. W'cak Aor. Pass., ἔειδην. W'cak Fut. Pass., ἔειδομαι.

VERBS IN -μι.

The forms of the verb εἶμι, *I shall go* (Verb-stem ι) are as follows :—

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PARTC.
	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>				ιέναι.	ιών, ιούσα, ιών. Stem ιοιρ.
S. 1.	εἶμι	ἔειν or ἔα	ἴω	ἴοιμι or ἴοιην	—		
2.	εἶ	ἔεις	ἴης	ἴοις	ἴθι		
3.	εἶσι(ν)	ἔει	ἴῃ	ἴοι	ἴτω		
D. 2.	ἔτον	ἔειτον	ἴητον	ἴοιτον	ἴτον		
3.	ἔτον	ἔείτην	ἴητον	ἴοίτην	ἴτων		
P. 1.	ἔμεν	ἔειμεν	ἴμεν	ἴομεν	—		
2.	ἔτε	ἔειτε	ἴητε	ἴοιτε	ἴτε		
3.	ἔασσι(ν)	ἔεσαν	ἴωσι(ν)	ἴοιεν	ἴτωσαν or ἴντων		

VERBS IN -μι.

SECOND CLASS.—Verbs which form the Present-Stem by adding νυ to the Pure Stem.

δείκ-νυ-μι, *I shew*. Pure Stem, δείκ. Present-Stem, δείκ-νυ.

Present Indic. Active.

Present Indic. Mid. and Pass.

Sing. { δείκ-νῦ-μι
δείκ-νῦ-ς
δείκ-νῦ-σι(ν)

δείκ-νῦ-μαι
δείκ-νῦ-σαι
δείκ-νῦ-ται

Dual. { δείκ-νῦ-τον
δείκ-νῦ-τον

δείκ-νυ-σθον
δείκ-νυ-σθον

Plur. { δείκ-νῦ-μεν
δείκ-νῦ-τε
δείκ-νῦ-σιν(ν)

δείκ-νῦ-μεθα
δείκ-νυ-σθε
δείκ-νυ-νται

Imperfect

Imperfect.

ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ν, &c.

ἔ-δεικ-νῦ-μην, &c.

Imperative.

Imperative.

δείκ-νῦ, &c.

δείκ-νῦ-σο, &c.

Inf. Act. δείκ-νῦ-ναι. Mid. δείκ-νυ-σθαι. The other tenses and moods are like those of verbs in -ω. Subj. δείκ-νῦ-ω, &c.; and even in the Pres. and Imperf. Ind. and the Imperative forms like δείκ-νῦ-εις for δείκ-νῦ-ς are very common.

THE END.

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VERBS IN -μι.
FIRST CLASS.—δι-δω-μι, *I offer.* Verb-stem *δο*.
ACTIVE VOICE.

TENSES.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INF.	PARTC.
<i>Present and Imperfect.</i> Stem διδο.	<i>Present.</i>					
	S. 1. δι-δω-μι	δι-δῶ	δι-δοίην	—	δοῦν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
	2. δι-δω-ς	δι-δῷ-ς	δι-δοίης	δι-δόν	δόν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
	3. δι-δω-σι(ν)	δι-δῶ-σι	δι-δοίη	δι-δόν	δόν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
	D. 2. δι-δω-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	δι-δοίητον, διδοίον	δι-δόν	δόν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
	3. δι-δω-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	δι-δοίητον, διδοίον	δι-δόν	δόν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
<i>Aorist.</i> Stem δο.	<i>Weak.</i>					
	S. 1. ἐ-δω-κα	ἐ-δῶ	δοίην	—	δοῦν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
	2. ἐ-δω-κας	ἐ-δῷ-ς	δοίης	δοῦν	δόν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
<i>Future.</i> Stem δωσα.	<i>Strong.</i>					
	S. 1. ἐ-δω-κα	ἐ-δῶ	δοίην	—	δοῦν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
	2. ἐ-δω-κας	ἐ-δῷ-ς	δοίης	δοῦν	δόν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
<i>Perfect.</i> Stem δέωκα.	<i>Weak.</i>					
	S. 1. ἐ-δω-κα	ἐ-δῶ	δοίην	—	δοῦν	ἄλ-δῶ-το
	2. ἐ-δω-κας	ἐ-δῷ-ς	δοίης	δοῦν	δόν	ἄλ-δῶ-το

Fut., δώσω. Perf., δέωκα.